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THE TORCH OF FREEDOM

ON AUGUST 15 INDIA CELEBRATES THE FIFTH YEAR OF HER INDEPENDENCE. FREEDOM HAS BROUGHT FORTH THE LIGHT OF KNOWLEDGE, EVEN THE ILLITERATE TAKING AVIDLY TO LEARNING THE ALPHABETS IN THEIR DESIRE TO BECOME CONSCIENTIOUS CITIZENS OF THE SOVEREIGN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC, WHICH IS THE FIRST STEP TOWARDS ALL-ROUND PROGRESS OF THE NATION.

—"VANGUARD"

Pyramid's Prophecy Of Egyptian Coup

SEE PAGE 5

WEEK-END FUN

"Fun With The Famous"

BY R. K. DALAL

FOLLOWING are some more witty sayings from famous men culled by the writer. They are the spice of life and help to liven up monotonous moments.

OSCAR WILDE

Never try to pull down public monuments such as the Albert Memorial and the Church, you are sure to be damaged by the falling masonry.

* * *

'I sometimes think that God in creating man, somewhat overestimated his ability'.

* * *

There is only one thing in the world worse than being talked about, and that is not being talked about.

* *

BERNARD SHAW

If ever there was a writer "said Mr. Shaw," whose prayer to posterity might well have been. "Read my works and let my life alone, it was Oscar."

* * *

When a celebrated socialite, Lady Randolph Churchill, invited Shaw to lunch, the latter wrote:

"certainly not, I will not come. What have I done to provoke such an attack upon my well-known habits".

Lady Randolph Churchill's reply—for once—completely annihilated Shaw's 'sang froid':

"I know nothing about your habits, but I hope they are not quite as bad as your manners."

* *

Typical of his engaging egoism was his speech at the dinner held in honour of Einstein when that distinguished scientist was entertained in London. "There are two great men in the world today," observed Shaw, 'the other man is Einstein."

* *

Bernard Shaw was a great friend of the late Col. T. E. Lawrence, more popularly known as Lawrence of Arabia. Lawrence was an abnormally retiring sort of person and in later life hid his identity by joining the R.A.F. as Private Shaw. To him Bernard Shaw sent one of his books with the dedication "To Private Shaw from Public Shaw".

* *

The famous playright was on a battleship upon one occasion when the admiral asked him: 'Mr. Shaw, can you tell me who, in your opinion, is the most eminent playright of the day?"

Quick as a flash Shaw replied: "Aye, aye, Sir."

* *

ANDREW CARNAGIE

As a small boy Andrew Carnagie was offered some cherries at the grocer's one day. He refused.

"Well, then," said the man, "have some". And he picked up a handful and dropped them in young Carnagie's cap.

"Why didn't you take them yourself"? His mother asked when they had left the shop.

"Because his hand was bigger than mine".

* *

ALBERT EINSTEIN:

As President of Swarthmore College, Dr. Frank Aydelotte once invited Albert Einstein to be guest of honour at a dinner. When Einstein was called upon to speak he said: "Ladies and gentlemen, I'm sorry but I've nothing to say."

Then he sat down. When he heard the buzzing of the guests, he arose again and added: "In case I do have something to say, I'll come back."

Six months later he wired Dr. Aydelotte: "Now I have something to say." Aydelotte imme-

(Continued on Page 23, Col. 3)

'You're looking downcast, old man. What's on your mind?'

'A piece of my wife's.'

* * *

A recent appreciation of American wives, attributed to Somerset Maugham: expect the sort of perfection from their husbands that English wives expect only from their butlers."

* * *

Report from one of the famous English public schools:

A fourth-former, asked by the master in a current history quiz that SHAPE meant, thought for a moment and then replied, "I think it's a pet name for Jane Russell."

* * *

When a Scotchman recently heard from Japan that a pernicious locally made liquid of fiery and horrid flavour is being peddled in the Orient as Scotch whisky, they were infuriated. But what really drove them close to apoplexy was the further information that one of the labels (all of which were fairly close imitations of well-known brands of Scotch) displayed the following statement: "Made in Scotland, England."

* * *

The goings-on behind the Iron Curtain are a constant source of animated report on the Grand Boulevards. It was recently told there that in Prague a citizen, attempting to be excused from service on the People's Court, explained that he was deaf in one ear.

"Quite all right, Comrade," the judge replied, "You'll only hear one side of the case anyhow."

* * *

This notice recently appeared in the Personal columns of the Paris Satirical weekly. 'Le Canard Enchaine': "Would exchange 12 rebel Bevanites for 6 rebel de Gaullists. Write Attlee London."

* * *

Friend: "Hullo! You don't half look pleased with yourself."

Prospective Bridegroom: "I am. I've just been half promised half a house."

* * *

Said the film actor, disappointed at not being called on to make a speech at the farewell luncheon to a big cinema executive before his departure to Hollywood: "What makes it worse, old man, is that I spent all morning in the make-up department having a lump put in my throat."

* * *

An old Irishman collapsed in the street and a crowd soon gathered, all trying to help and each making suggestions. One, Maggie Riley, kept shouting, "Give the poor man whisky," but 'ittle attention was paid to her.

Then the agonized voice of the man rose above the din: "Will the lot of ye hould your tongues and let Maggie Riley speak!"

* * *

The golf club grouser was complaining bitterly at the "nineteenth" about worm casts on the greens. The captain came in and was immediately buttonholed.

"Isn't this the time of year to treat worms?" the grouser asked.

"Yes," was the reply. "What'll you have?"

* * *

Customer: "A dozen boxes of matches, please."

Shopkeeper: "Excuse my mentioning it, but you seem to be buying a lot of matches lately. You had a dozen last week."

"Yes, my husband is deaf and dumb, and lately he's taken to talking in his sleep."

* * *

"Did you hear that Joan had married a self-made man?"

"Yes. And now she's wishing he'd employed an architect."

* * *

"You've been tearing about at fifty miles an hour, miss, and I'll have to report you. What's your name?"

"Prudence."

* * *

Master (during maths. lesson): 'Jones, give me three prime figures.'

Jones: 'That's easy, sir. Betty Grable, Jane Russell, and the girl next door.'

* * *

'I've lost my umbrella, said the absent-minded old gentleman to his friend.

'When did you miss it?' inquired the friend.

'When I put my hand up to close it after it had stopped raining.'

I think it's disgraceful that some comedians should earn twice as much as Cabinet Ministers.'

'Oh, I don't know. After all, taking them as a whole they are funnier.'

'SOUND EFFECTS'

The Sioux City Journal

WOOING LADY TO PART WITH HER CROWNING GLORY

SLOWLY and surely baldness is increasing in Britain. In 1949 it was estimated that 100,000 people needed wigs. Last year 9,750 wigs were issued free of charge under the National Health Scheme at an estimated cost (excluding overheads) of £121,000, writes Gwen Robyns in 'Evening News'.

Across the Channel the human hair collectors sharpen their scissors and get ready for another trek into the isolated mountain villages of France and Italy. For it is here that the best heads of hair in the world are found.

I have been hearing of this strange occupation from Mr. Peter Isaia, whose great-great-grandfather came from France nearly 100 years ago to found a wig-making firm in London.

Mr. Isaia tells me "England is the only country in the European Continent that has a prevalence of prematurely bald heads." This is due to the lack of fats and protein in our diet and also the fine texture of our hair.

Wigmakers are forced to seek human hair on the Continent. The pigmentation of English hair is so delicate that it will not stand up to the curling and processing needed in the technical business of wigmaking.

The finest hair in the world comes from the Savoy Valley. The human hair collector (for that is the official name of his trade) arrives in a remote village. He sets himself up in an inn and then takes note of all the church services.

When the good people of the village go to and from church no one casts a second thought to the man lounging against the church gate. But he memorises the lovely heads of hair glistening under the morning sun.

Working with the hair collector is a team of small boys. For a few francs they follow the head of hair home while monsieur waits in a nearby cafe enjoying his pre-lunch aperitif. Soon they return and the collector has six more names to his list.

Now begins the most ticklish part of all—wooing the lady to part with her crowning glory. Fortunately she seldom sees it in this light. Her hair is merely something that keeps her head hot in the summer. In fact nothing to compare with the neighbours' covetous eyes if she gets in exchange a lace bedspread or pair of gold earrings for her child.

Money never enters into the bargain. It is all done on the barter system. The collectors' through years of experience, know all the innermost dreams of these mountain brides, who perhaps only visit the town at the foot of the valley once in their lifetime—on their honeymoon.

With madame's consent, then comes the husband's approval—often a most dangerous mission. Many a hair collector has been chased out of the house by a carving knife brandished by an irate husband! But even men are vain creatures. Proof! What is a handful of golden curls against a cask of wine for his cellar?

In his office Mr. Isaia showed me heads of hair that he considers priceless. What life story lay behind that cluster of grey curls I held in my hand? Because of their glorious blue-grey colour, glossy shine and natural springy curl they are worth every penny of £100 to the wig maker.

Much of the bulk hair is brought from the convents in France and Switzerland. Years ago, when the young novice took her final veil and had her hair chopped off in front of the altar, her curls fell to the ground and later perished in the convent furnace.

But it is quite a different story these days. The Mother Superiors co-operate by tying the hair with a rubber band just before the cutting ceremony. And after the service the fifty paits (the usual year's crop) are bundled through the back door into the basket of the human hair collector in exchange for caskets of cool white wine for the convent cellars.

Children's Wonder-World

BY LILI FOLDES

ONE SUNNY SPRING afternoon in 1931, C. T. Sorensen, a landscape architect of Copenhagen, Denmark, set out to visit a children's playground he had just completed. He walked quickly and eagerly, aglow with the thought of what he would see, writes the author in 'Coronet.'

He had built the playground with loving care, putting in the latest equipment designed to delight a child—gleaming new slides, massive yet delicately balanced seesaws, swings that soared with the effortlessness of a bird

He reached his destination—and stopped short. There was his playground. But not a child was to be seen anywhere!

Sorensen stood unbelieving for a moment, then slowly turned away. Yet, WEREN'T those children's voices he heard? Yes, from somewhere nearby, the wind carried the chatter and laughter of youngsters.

Sorensen followed the sound, and around the corner came upon a large lot filled with old iron, broken drainpipes, bicycle wheels, discarded tyres. And swarming joyously over and about this junk were children—obviously having the time of their lives.

Recalling the incident, Sorensen says: "The children knew what they wanted. Apparently I didn't."

Because Sorensen never [illegible] that lesson, visitors to Copenhagen today beat a path to o[illegible] the most extraordinary p[illegible] grounds in existence—the wor[illegible] famous Skrammellegeplads, [illegible] never-never land built by c[illegible] dren for children.

To adult eyes, at least, Skr[illegible] mellegeplads looks to be wha[illegible] name means—"junk play-ya[illegible] Hidden behind a hedge of w[illegible] roses and surrounded by mode[illegible] apartment houses, it is a recta[illegible] gular lot covered with empty b[illegible] rels, broken automobile bod[illegible] brick piles, planks, packing-ca[illegible] old stoves and strange lit[illegible] shacks.

But to a child's eye, the barrels are windmills, the stoves are subways, the shacks are castles out of a fairy tale.

Most people are likely to pass by the playground's inconspicuous entrance of 33 Emdrupvej, yet the list of those who have crossed the threshold include world-distinguished educators, psychologists and students of child development who have used the playground as a model for similar ones in their own countries.

Directly inside the entrance stands an odd-looking statue of a cocky elf with a protruding nose, riding on a streamlined toy horse.

This private work of art is a reminder that the adult world has been left behind and this is the Land of Children.

All over the place dozens of them are engaged in the oddest chores. A little girl of eight struggles to fit a box of flowers in place of the motor that a group of boys have just managed to tear out of a doorless and windowsless Model T Ford. A four-year-old tot stands watch gravely on top of a venerable yellow baker's wagon. Two older boys work tensely on turning a broken drainpipe into an underground railway station.

Some children dig caves; others build houses. There are dozens of miniature mansions on the lot. All have flat roofs and reach somewhere between the waistline and shoulder of an adult. They are about six by four feet and equipped with furniture built by the children.

Recalling his struggle to make Skrammellegeplads come true, Sorensen says, "It wasn't easy to

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AT MRS. TRYGVE LIE'S PARTY

Mrs. Trygve Lie (six from left), wife of the Secretary-General of the United Nations, with a group of ladies whom she entertained (From left): Mrs. Byron Price, Miss Gurie Lie, Mrs. John D. Rockefeller (III), Mrs. S. Lall, Mrs. Lucius Boomer, Mrs. Trygve Lie, Mrs. R. Hancke, Mrs. Thomas J. Watson, Mrs. John Irvin (2nd), Mme. Von Balluseck, Mme. Hoppenot, Senora D. Gonzalez, C'tesse De None, Mme. J. C. Muniz and Senora De Munoz.

THERE is a distinct difference between publicity and propaganda. Publicity is the presentation of facts, while propaganda can be the ...sentation of fiction. Pro...nda is defined as an at..., either unconsciously or ...art of a systematic cam...n by an individual or ...up holding certain beliefs ... desiring certain ends, to ...fluence others to adopt ...entical attitude.

...Repeat, Repeat and Repeat ...n the first essential of ...paganda. The second es...ntial of propaganda is co...r. The third major princi...e of propaganda is that it ...ould contain at least a ker...l of truth. The four princi...e is that it should be built ...und a slogan. The fifth es...ntial is that it should be ...rected towards a specific ...jective. The sixth principle ob...uld conceal the motive. sh...ing is the seventh princi... Tin... of propaganda success. ple...ern civilized societies per... Mo... their Governments to do mit...licity. Propaganda, how...er is and should be banned. The issue, therefore, is whether the Government of India discriminates between publicity and propaganda and whether it observes the rules for avoiding propaganda.

Kashmir could be cited as a test case. In Kashmir, plebiscite has become the pivotal issue. Sheikh Abdullah has demanded certain pre-requisites to win the plebiscite stakes. The slogan is Gandhian approach and Gandhian ideology. The real motive is independence of Kashmir which is adoritly concealed.

GRAVE IMPLICATION

There is a kernal of truth that certain conditions are necessary to win over the Kashmiris to vote for India. It will be thus evident that Government of India and of Abdullah have joined forces to wage propaganda to convert Indian masses to their point of view. On a long range view, the issue is not Kashmir, but the integrity of India itself. Kashmir settlement has already let loose the force for disintegration. Why should Biharees, Bengalees, Assamese, Oriyas, Andhras etc. be coerced to employ outsiders, if Kashmir is permitted to ban the entry of non-Kashmiris in Kashmir State Services. Then again, why should the Nizam be foisted on Hyderabad. If Kashmiris are permitted to have an elected head of their State. Further more, why should Mysore be banned to have its own flag, if Sheikh Abdullah is permitted to fly his own flag. The same can be said of Rajpramukhs. These

OUR DELHI LETTER — *From Our Correspondent*

KASHMIR AGREEMENT IMPLICATIONS

Why Communists Toe The Line With Nehru

NEW DELHI, (By Air).

THERE are reports that Kashmir's elected head of the state will be sworn in on August 15. It is not true, because it can only happen after India's constitution is amended. The Prime Minister has announced his intention to amend it, but has fixed no date yet.

are issues, which have commenced to agitate the mass mind, and no amount of propaganda will succeed in clouding these issues.

There is yet another angle. That India should honour the assurance to Kashmir, is repeatedly emphasised. Mr. Gopalaswamy Ayyangar had also assured the Constituent Assembly that Kashmir will soon become like any other Part B. State. There are Constitutional assurances and guarantees given to Indian Princess generally and to Maharaja of Kashmir in particular. They should also be honoured. There are reports that Kashmir's elected head of the State will be sworn in on August 15. This is all moonshine, because it can only happen after India's Constitution is amended. The Prime Minister has announced his intention to amend the Constitution. He has however fixed no date yet.

COMMUNIST SUPPORT

The Communist support of the Government is very significant. The seventh all-Russia Conference of the Russian Social-Democratic Labour Party adopted a resolution on National Question in 1917, which inter-alia demanded "wide regional autonomy, the abolition of tutelage from above, the abolition of a compulsory state language and the determination of the boundaries of the self-governing and autonomous regions by the local population itself based on economic and social conditions, the national composition of the population, and so forth." It would appear as though Sheikh Abdullah had adopted the principles enunciated in this resolution. Nothing more should have pleased the Communists, who willingly trooped into the Government lobby.

"GROW MORE FOOD"

Mr. T. N. Singh is an able member of Parliament with an agile mind. He has written a valuable note to the Report of the Committee on the Grow More Food Campaign. This is what he says:—

"My principal objection to the Grow More Food campaign is that it has been conceived of in terms of units of work and not in terms of production in the villages. We have attacked the food problem from the angle of material investments made in land namely, wells, seeds, fertilizers, etc., we have failed to think in terms of the human beings who live in the villages and who cultivate the fields. The targets of additional production were merely targets of units of work planned. We have never so far attempted to approach every village individually and demand from every cultivator as to what additional production he expects to achieve in view of the assistance which Government was giving. Therefore, for purposes of making our targets of production realistic, we should organise a large number of work parties, each consisting of not more than five persons, who will visit every village, call a meeting of the peasants and enquire from them individually as to what additional production they were capable of, in the forthcoming season and what Government assistance each one of them required for the purpose. All these should be carefully recorded by the workers at the meeting of the villagers. The local authorities should meet the demands of the peasants and the latter should be confronted with the promises of increased production at a subsequent village meeting held at the end of the season. I think of these workers' parties as moving from village to village, enthusing them, guiding them and helping them.

I therefore, held the view that my above three suggestions namely (i) land reforms, including redistribution of land; (ii) a one-point programme of minor irrigation works on a countrywide scale; and (iii) workers' party moving from village to village, will put life and vitality into the extension scheme outlined in the report.

BASIC CONCEPTS

I would summarise the basic, concepts of my note as follows:—

(a) Agriculture in India has been and is being carried on at a loss, a large proportion of the peasant cultivators getting inadequate returns for the labour and capital invested on their holdings.

(b) Small holdings, which are mostly uneconomic, seem to be continuously on the increase. The increasing pr... re of population on land is n... ng the situation every day worse. The situation has been accentuated by the recent land reforms, which have conferred rights of ownership in land to the small present with no fixity of tenure, and to the landless labourer. It is neither possible nor desirable to withhold or delay essential land reforms of this nature for fear of creation of small holdings. Therefore, I feel that in the next few years we shall have an increasing number of small holdings which are mostly uneconomic, whether we like them or not. Any effect at cooperative or collective farming can at the most touch only 2 or 3 per cent of the population in the near future and will not materially alter the position of small holdings, so far as I can see, within the next 5 or 10 years.

(c) The small cultivator who comprises the majority of the agricultural producers does not

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PROBLEMS OF ECONOMIC AID

The Executive Secretaries of the Economic Commissions in Europe (ECE) for Latin America (ECLA), and for Asia and the Far East (ECAFE) gave a joint press conference at the UN Headquarters recently. Above Dr. Gunnar Myrdal (right), Executive Secretary of the ECE, is seen addressing the newspapermen. At left is Dr. P. S. Lokanathan, Executive Secretary of the ECAFE.

EVERY other man sneakingly casts a glance at the weekly and daily predictions of future events from the position or movements of planets, appearing in the newspapers, whether he believes in the forecasts or not. This is a human trait.

It is, therefore, worthwhile reading considered, scientific views of Sir Harold Spencer Jones in this article where the

ASTRONOMER ROYAL DEBUNKS ASTROLOGY

ASTROLOGY is one of the oldest and most widespread of superstitions. Its history can be traced to Babylonia and to about 3000 B.C. In the dim mists of antiquity, it is not surprising that primitive man should have come to believe that the powers ruling the apparent chances of human life resided in the heavens, writes Sir Harold Spencer Jones, F.R.S., H.M., Astronomer Royal, in the 'Family Doctor' run by the British Medical Association, London.

The sun ruled and vivified the earth. The rains, the storms, and the floods all came from the heavens. The moon gave light by night and was a beneficent body. So the sun, the moon, and the planets came to be regarded as divine powers and were given the names of gods and goddesses.

THE HOPE

The movements of these heavenly bodies proved to be predictable. There was a hope then that, if these movements could be interpreted aright, it might be possible to discover what the gods were aiming to bring about. To this end, the positions of the heavenly bodies were observed and recorded.

The young science of astronomy began to grow up alongside the old superstition of astrology. It was not until quite late in the 16th century that astronomy began to free itself from astrology. This was an inevitable result of the growing acceptance of the Copernican theory and the developments that stemmed from it.

Many words and phrases in everyday use show an astrological influence. We still speak of men as jovial, saturnine, or mercurial in temperament. We say that someone was born "under a lucky star," and we all use words such as "disastrous," "illstarred," and "ascendancy."

THE CLAIM

Astrologers say that it is possible from the positions of the celestial bodies at the moment of birth, and from their subsequent movements, to observe certain tendencies by which we should direct our lives. Knowing our nativities, so they say, we should learn to know ourselves, our shortcomings and our gifts, which is all to our own benefit. This information should be used if we are wise. We can ignore it at our peril, though "the stars incline, they do not compel."

The basic flaw in the whole system of astrology is the arbitrary character of the assumptions on which it is based. Some of them originated in the association of ideas.

ITS ORIGIN

Something good happened, such as a great victory over the enemy, when two celestial bodies were in a certain relative position, and so a repetition of the same relative position of the two bodies came to be regarded as favourable. Something bad occurred, such as a defeat or a famine or a flood, when perhaps the same bodies were in a different relative position, so that this came to be looked upon as one of ill-omen.

Some of the presuppositions of astrology are of a mythical nature, based on the supposed transference of the character of a god to a planet. Mars is the god of war, and so the planet Mars has a special significance in "martial" matters.

The most complex systems of rules have been developed by astrologers, and serious astrologers—some of them are very serious indeed—start from these arbitrary rules and endeavour to justify them by the consideration of particular cases. I have seen a number of investigations of this sort, but I do not know of one which has been carried out on a strictly scientific basis and to which any credence can be given.

WRONG END

The astrologers start at the wrong end. What is needed is first of all an investigation of whether there is, in fact, any justification for the rules themselves. In their investigations the astrologers are putting the cart before the horse, and the horse is an unsubstantial object whose very existence has not been established.

Here is one simple criti[cism] this question of influences. [The] planets were in existence [for] millions of years before man appeared on the earth. If they exert any influences on human lives, such influences must have been exerted ever since the dawn of humanity.

But the names by which we know these planets were not given until fairly recent historical times. They were named after certain gods and goddesses, Mercury, Venus, and Mars, for example, because the character of the particular deity was supposed to be transferred to the planet.

There was no predestined reason, however, why the particular planet we know as Jupiter should not have been called after Saturn, or some other god.

ANOMALOUS

Even more anomalous are the cases of the three planets Uranus, Neptune, and Pluto. They were discovered in comparatively recent times and these names were assigned to them very shortly after their discovery. Why, for instance, should the planet Neptune be of special importance to seafarers merely because the name Neptune happened to be given to it by astronomers—not by astrologers—after its discovery in the year 1846?

Another assumption which is purely arbitrary is that it is the moment of birth that is all-important. Why not the moment of conception?

A child may be born prematurely. It may be delivered by a Caesarean operation, or birth may be artificialy accelerated by the action of the doctor or midwife. If the astrologers are right, such an action may have a beneficent or a maleficent influence on the whole course of the baby's life.

The time of birth, of course, is usually recorded, while the moment of conception is not known; so the astrologers have perforce had to assume the moment of birth to be the all-important factor.

No logical reason has ever been given why distant masses of matter such as the moon, the planets, or the stars can in any way have an effect on human lives. Nor do the astrologers say why or how the influences of two particular planets combine to be favourable or unfavourable, depending upon their precise positions relative to the earth.

IN PAPERS

According to the predictions of these "professors," the lives of millions of people who happen to

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NOT YET FROM THE MOON

It would be premature to suppose that North Korean arms had come from the moon.

—Churchill.

Butterworth in 'The Manchester Daily Dispatch.'

LIP—JUICE

I THINK that the time has now come for lipstick being adopted by us men for daily use. I do not mean for Presidents and Prime Ministers and other photographers' models only, but for all men. Betel juice will not fill the bill. Not today.

I have not the slightest quarrel with the West Bengal M.P. who became lyrical in the praise of the homely leaf. "Ladies", he reminded other Members who might not remember, "Ladies, when they take betel leaves, look beautiful. Ladies in western countries, in order to beautify themselves, apply lipstick but our ladies in India redden their lips by taking betel."

I agree. I go further and point out that it is safer. The betel juice is safer. Lipstick isn't.

What this gentleman forgot was that we have outlived the good Queen Victoria and are going to California to have our photographs taken in panties and brassieres. In other days, it took a lot of inventive genius to explain away a strand of auburn hair on the coat lapel. Today, if you show a beautiful smudge in scarlet on the Adam's apple, where are you?

You couldn't claim it as your own if you did not use a lipstick, could you?

I know that everything would be for the best if we *all* used betel, male and female alike. Then it would be the easiest thing in the world to explain the smudge as a little trickle from your own lip-juice. That is, if you were a betel-chewer yourself. You would have to be.

But the snag in the lay-out is that the lovelies do *not* care so much for the betel-juice as the poetic gentleman wants to make out. If they would, I would start chewing the leaf any day. But they do NOT, and that's where the catch comes in. And when I say "catch",—I am not indulging in a silly figure of speech.

Personally, I would prefer the all-betel idea. It is cheaper safer, and it doesn't take a half-hour in the "Gents" to "out" the "damn'd spot." That is not the way of a lipstick. Byron said a mouthful when he lamented:

"The kiss, dear maid, thy lip has left
Shall never part from mine,
Till happier hours restore the gift
Untainted back to thine."
(On Parting).

Note the words: "Shall never part from mine." I have no doubt that the lines were inspired after a desperate struggle with the tooth-brush in the bath-room. For, lipsticks are meant to stick. And the noble Lord knew what he was talking about.

But, as I said, the dear hearts won't have it. They must have a stick for the lips, and in the particular shade which suits her hair, or eyes, or nose, or something. It may be Dawn, Autumn, Mandarin, Clair, Electric, Fonce, Cardinal, Mayflower, New Petunia, or Anemone, — to give the list as only one Beauty Specialist Firm has it. Others have other names.

The pity of it is that not one single shade of the lot has the slightest resemblance to the betel-juice red. What's the good, then, of my chewing the leaf if I can't show a Cardinal or a Fonce on my lips? How can I claim that the juice is *not* from other lips unless I had a smear of the same to show on my own?

* * *

It seems that all the humourists at large have been making whoopee over that provoking paragraph from Jubbulpore:

"Jubbulpore, July 23: The Tax collectors of the local municipality have resolved to go unshaven till they get the extra remuneration they have claimed in connection with the preparation of the electoral rolls of the City for the last General Election. The administrator of the Municipality has referred the question of extra payment to the State Government."

Every wag in the country has loosened his particular brand of snigger at what he considers is a "joke" — this latest form of Satyagraha, as everybody imagines it to be. The joke really is that the wags are all wrong. There is no question of a "shave-strike" or "Passive resistance" or any rot of that kind.

It amazes me that it did not strike these "humorists" that the step taken by the disgruntled tollers was simply a device in economics and not in politics,—that they wanted to make the loss good by saving in the shaves. It might take months,—years may be—but they would be re-imbursed.

What is still more surprising is that everybody seems to have been worked up over the first part of the news, but not a single body cared to give a thought to the tail end of the report. *"The administrator of the Municipality has referred the question of extra payment to the State Government."*

Why? Why has the administrator referred the question to the State Government? Why should he go up in the air because a section of his staff goes about un-shaven? I happen to know that the administrator is not of the species female. Then why should he bother if his clerks have lips smooth and unrazored like Hebe's or are bearded like the pard?

Can you answer that, my humorist? Can you? I did not sleep for five consecutive nights and then I "up" and wrote to the Administrator. And, ladies and gentlemen, this here is the reply I got from the Administrator:

"Dear Sir,

"Thank you for your letter. No, I am not a female. Nor is it a question of Satyagraha. Nor was I bursting with the "milk of human kindness", as you put it, when I recommended the case to the Government. I did it only to save the face of this Municipality. You and your lot can have no idea of the Machiavellian spirit behind the whole scheme. Satyagraha would have been far better.

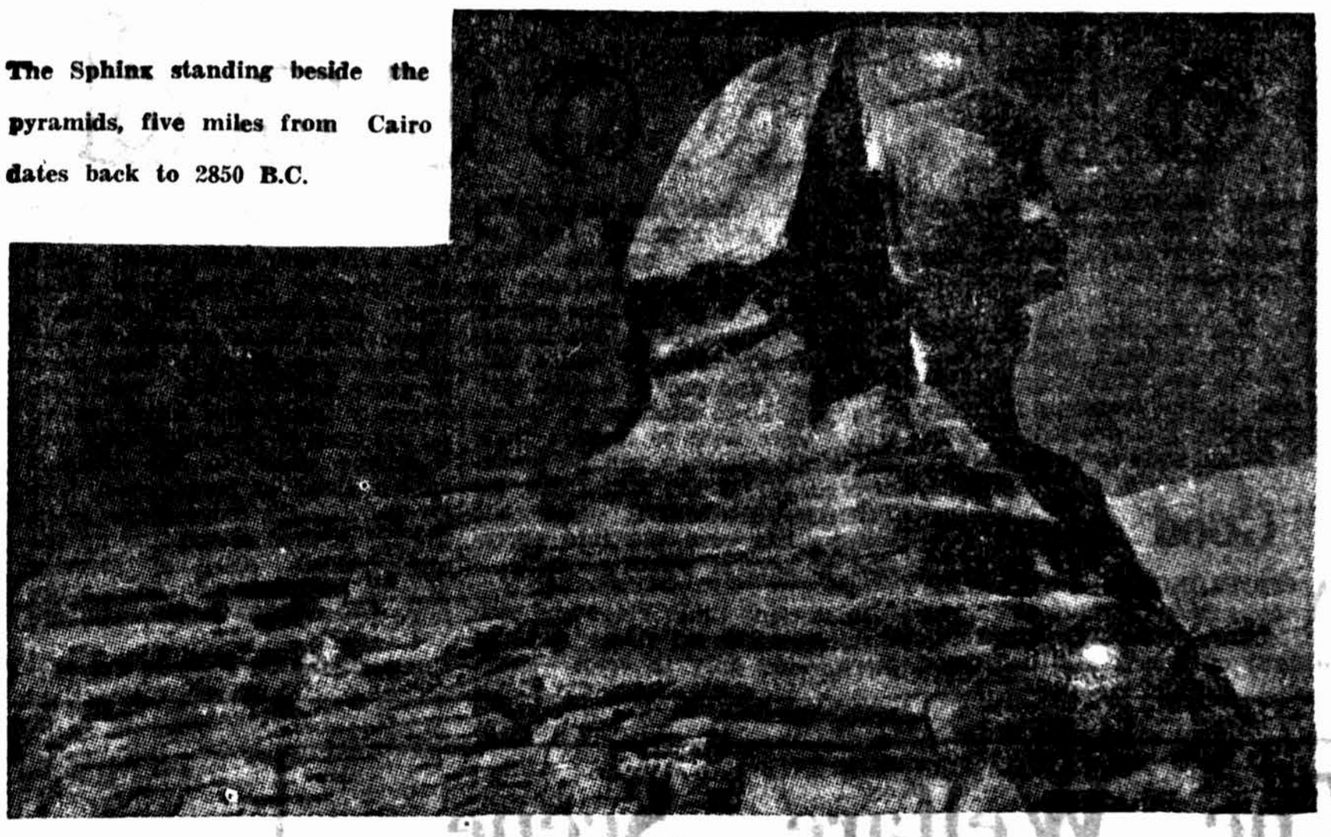
"You see, these fellows have not only decided to go unshaven. They are bent upon cutting out the hair-cuts as well. And they mean to stick to it till they have saved enough to make up for the amount they claim. Which means years. It also means that by the time they make it, this Municipality will have in its office a gang of workers covered with nothing but shrubbery from top to bottom, both back and front.

"I would ask you to visualise what that means. Every office which cares for decency and discipline would like to see that members of its staff are properly clothed. If you do not agree, ask your Prime Minister. Now, how can we tell whether a clerk is decently dressed,—or dressed at all,—if we see nothing before us except a lot of hair?

"You will, of course, cite the case of Lady Godiva. But we cannot have Lady Godivas in our offices, can we?

Yours faithfully,
X X X X X X X X"

PATTER: By Asude



The Sphinx standing beside the pyramids, five miles from Cairo dates back to 2850 B.C.

FIFTY-YEAR DICTATORSHIP FOR EGYPT?

PYRAMID PROPHECY COMES TRUE

By RENE HYBRE

WITH the success of military "coup" and the dramatic exit of Farouk, Egypt seems to have reached once more a turning point in her histo y.

At this point, it may be interesting to study the predictions which some peop le claim to have found within the age-old monuments of the land of the Pharaohs.

THE initiated who know how to read and interpret hieroglyphics, those mysterious inscriptions and geometric signs in the corridors of the Great Pyramid of Cheops, know well in advance that the events of the present time will develop according to the rhythm imposed on them by Him whom one must not name, because his Power is great.

They know that when the god RA ends the 543rd cycle of the Sacred Bull Apis (each cycle is twenty-five years and this will correspond to April/May, 1952) the Spirit of the Pharaoh will take possession of his body again and his power will again stretch from the Delta to the sources of the Nile.

The number 543 represents the Egyptian golden Triangle of which the three sides measure respectively 3", 4" and 5". It was studied by Pythagoras who worked out his famous theorem from it. He realised it must have been known to the architects of the Pyramid.

GREAT PYRAMID

A Coptic manuscript states: "A powerful king caused the great pyramid to be constructed and commanded that within it should be placed all that was important amongst the knowledge possessed by the priests, along with the evolution of the great deeds of past history and of future times and of the events which will mark the history of Egypt."

In the complete obscurity which for 4,000 years has yielded the mystery of the corridors and secret chambers of the tomb of Cheops we shall now follow, along with the Great Initiated, Egyptian chronology as it has been written by the will of the powerful Pharaoh.

The subterranean chamber dug out in the rock marks the prehistoric origin of Egypt when the soil was still in a state of ferment and the negroid race which inhabited it was still groping painfully towards civilisation. Corresponding to the height of the hidden doorway this race comes into contact with the white race which comes from the outside world, the race from the Atlantic of which Ostris was the first chief. From that time civilisation progresses until the beginning of the Great Gallery which marks the accession of Cheops. This was the magnificent reign of the dynasty of the white Pharaohs.

BRITISH EPISODE

At the Great Step comes the modern epoch with the British occupation indicated by the first low passage, followed by the liberation of today which is indicated by the antechamber. This period is fairly short and is followed by interior troubles concerning the change of dynasty or government, represented by the last twist of the passage before reaching the King's chamber.

Here can be seen the symbol of ultimate liberation with a civilisation which all the same will not be able to equal the philosophical and scientific values of the Pharaohs themselves.

There is a characteristic evolution in this last phase. While all the preceding indications followed a line drawn from the North to the South this one lies in the direction East to West, that is to say that instead of leading towards the sun at midday the line of this last room follows the sun as it sets in the evening.

LAST TURNING BUT ONE

The events which will take place from now until the end of next spring will come to an end under the sign of the Ram and the powerful Sacred Bull Apis.

In Egypt the ram was the symbol of Amon-Ra because its power is invested in the head and it leads in front of a flock. It is the warrior who is always certain of victory. The bull was the emblem of the sun god and symbolised active generating power.

In principle, therefore, we shall watch troop movements conducted by a chief who will in the end be victorious.

Victory will be followed by a renaissance movement, not in the arts but in strength and power, a sort of dictatorship lasting for more than fifty years will guide Egypt during the future.

Internal disorders, violent at the start, becoming gradually more sporadic, will make profound differences in the civilisation of all the inhabitants of the Nile valley.

After this period the Egyptian people will reach a high state of culture which will be equal to that of any other country in Europe But all the same this civilisation, which is so many centuries older than ours in Western Europe, will move gradually towards a decline and will end suddenly during the last years of the 21st century.—(Copyright: France Features—By arrangement with Press Service Bureau).

* * *

A scientist was giving a lecture to members of a local society. 'My calculations lead me to believe that the end of the world will come in three hundred and fifteen million years.'

A little man sitting in the front row jumped up in alarm. 'How many years did you say?'

'Three hundred and fifteen million,' replied the scientist.

The little man gave a sigh of relief. 'Thank goodness for that!' he said 'I thought you said fifteen million.'

The role of India as the champion of Asian countries is recognised in international circles. But the problem of Indians in South-East Asia is bristling with difficulties, as most of them are engaged in gainful occupation of an exploiting type like moneylending at exorbitant rate of interest, and hence not 'persona grata' with the local population. Moreover, they consider themselves as birds of passage, having no roots in the land of adoption.

The future of Indians Overseas is discussed by the author in relation to

'Little Indias' Abroad

OLE OF INDIANS IN SOUTH-EAST ASIAN ECONOMY

By Madan Gopal

IA'S role in South-East Asia is at present attract- much attention in this try and abroad. India has argue ,special interests responsibilities in South- Asia. She should fill the um in trade created by defeat of Japan and the hdrawal of the British from ma, of the Dutch from In- sia, and the possible exit he western powers from aya and Indo-China.

As a historical justification for this view, they point out that ancient India had very close links with the areas of South-East Asia, proved by the ruins of Hindu temples in Pagan and Ava (Burma), of Angkor-Vat (Indo-China) and Ayuthia (Siam); by the prevalence of Buddhism in Burma and Siam, and of Hinduism in Bali; and the unmistakable influence of India on the culture, language, even the alphabet, of these countries.

There is a sizeable Indian minority in Burma and Malaya, several thousands of Indians in Indonesia, Siam and Indo-China, and Indian capital invested in these countries runs into several crores.

HOW ASIANS VIEW IT

That is the position of the Indians in South-East Asia as seen from New Delhi. Let us now consider the question as perceived by the people of Rangoon, Singapore, Kuala Lumpur, Saigon and Djakarta. As a casual visitor to some of the countries in South-East Asia—and at times a casual visitor forms a sounder impression of the conditions in a country than experts who have their own prejudices and bias—I found that the people of South-East Asia have great admiration for Mr. Nehru and realise the importance of India's tremendous resources, actual and potential, in manpower and materials. But there is a fear lurking in their minds as to what path the new India will take, should forces now in opposition to the Government come to power. A few went to the extent of pointing out the dangers of what they called "Hindu Imperialism. By and large the people of this region do not particularly like the position of the Indian communities in the economy of their countries, or the dangers inherent in a "foreign" population of considerable strength.

INDIANS ALOOF

Indian emigrants to South-East Asia in ancient times merged with the indigenous population to such a degree that few descendants of those Indians could today be distinguished from the rest of the people. But the story of the Indian settler who went to these countries during the last century is different.

The modern Indian settler (particularly from the South; to a lesser degree Sikhs and Muslims) has taken all his customs and conventions to the little Indias abroad. He refuses to identify himself with the local people, to partake of their food, adopt their dress or intermarry among them.

Year in and year out, the Indian eats the same food and puts on the same dress as he and his ancestors did in India; he marries within his own caste among the Indian immigrants, or, if he cannot find a life partner, returns to India for a wife. He thus lives as a foreigner, does not feel and does not make others feel that he has become part of the country where he has settled and where he makes his money.

CHINESE, A GOOD MIXER

A comparison with the Indian's chief rival in these areas, the Chinese, is revealing. The Chinese is not as rigid or restricted in his way of life.

In the social plane he mixes freely with the local people; his food habits, dress and ways of living are nearer to those of the Burman, Malayan or the Indonesian than are the Indian's.

The modern Indian settler went to the countries in the wake of Western conquest. He claimed economic privileges and constitutional safeguards next only to the European and the local people identified the Indian with the European and considered him an exploiter.

Burma was developed with the help of Indian labour and capital; but the Burman was not the richer for it; the profits were drained away either to the U. K. or to India. The same was true of Malaya.

Indian businessmen and moneylenders have done incalculable harm to India. Earning fortunes — nowhere do Indians make so much money so easily as in the countries of South-East Asia—they have done nothing for the welfare of the local people or even for the poorer section of the Indian community.

FORTUNES MADE REPUTATION LOST

The CHETTIAR'S unpopularity is too well-known to need repetition. Perhaps not so well-known is the fact that the Sikh, like the Pathan in India before Partition, constitutes an important section of the money lending class in Malaya and Siam: or that U.P. BHAYYIAS, mostly from Gor-

(Continued on Page 23 Col. 4)

ATOM SET TO MUSIC

THE first serious musical composition inspired by atomic energy recently had its premiere at Oak Ridge, Tenn. Clarinets played a theme based on the atomic number of uranium, while oboes were Geiger counters.

The Oak Ridge Symphony Orchestra played the work, 'Overture to the Dedication of a Nuclear Reactor' written by Arthur Roberts, associate professor of physics at the University of Rochester.

The composer used the letters and numbers familiar to atomic energy work in his composition. Plutonium has an atomic number of 94, so plutonium was scale steps of nine and four. The notes A, E and C introduced the Atomic Energy Commission into the music.

The orchestra, an amateur group, includes 30 atomic technical workers among its membership.

A nuclear reactor, like the one at the Oak Ridge National Laboratory, is noiseless as it operates. But if it did make music, it would sound much as composer Roberts imagined, many scientists in the audience agreed.

Last Look Round

COWARDS die many times before their death....but the brave taste of it but once, said Shakespeare. But this was, of course, long before newspapers and news agencies came into being.

Recently not a coward but a Veer—brave man—was reported to have died. Pandit Ramchandra Sharma, who is known as "Veer", has undertaken a sixty-five-day fast to induce the Government of Bihar to enact legislation to ban cow-slaughter. Pandit Sharma had completed four weeks of the period of fast All of a sudden one fine morning the papers throughout the country came out with the news that he was dead. Some papers wrote obituaries. And then next day an official denial of the 'death' of Pandit Sharma came from no less a source than the Inspector-General of Police of Bihar State. The papers who had published the news swallowed their words and gracefully apologised. According to one such apology in a Bihar paper, Pandit Sharma is now very much alive and not only is he not dead but has gained four pounds in weight! The valiant champion of the cow is alive and fighting his battle in his own way.

Greater men than Pandit Sharma have been thus killed in the past either by newspapers or news agencies. Once the Gaekwad of Baroda, Sir Sayajirao was travelling on the Continent. The Express train which was going from Germany to the west met with an accident. Some passengers were killed. From what identification could be had from the papers of the victims, it was found that there was a Gaekwad involved in the train crash. An international news agency probably delved into the "Who's Who" and located the Gaekwad, and flashed the news that the Gaekwad, Ruler of Baroda, was dead. Papers, naturally, came out with obituaries. This was not the only time either in the case of Sir Sayajirao, who was amused at his own death news and the obituaries.

When the cable rates from London to Australia were very heavy, it was the custom to send a code message something like "Obituary —Smith". Once it is said that a popular English surname was involved in an obituary cable. There were then just a few papers in Australia. But each one of them killed a separate Smith in the "Who's Who" or whatever reference book they had at the time. Practically the tribe of Smiths had a great casualty list—all due to one single-word cable. Many such humorous news items often appear, not merely about great men.

Bihar Police

SPEAKING of Bihar, during the State Assembly sessions recently Sri M. P. Sinha, Minister for Information, said that the Government were aware of the fact that those, who were largely responsible for the police strike in the province during 1946, on the day when the Congress Ministry assumed office, and for the 'mutiny' of 1947, had restarted their subversive activities. He, however, refused to disclose what plans the Government had to curb the subversive activities of such persons. Sri Sinha said that the Government had large powers to deal with subversive elements who were trying to create disaffection, disloyalty and indiscipline in the police force. He said such persons were enemies of the society and the State.

There is a saying in one of the Indian languages which poses the question "when the fence itself begins to browse, who will guard the field?" If the subversive elements enter the force responsible for the maintenance of law and order, who will keep the peace in Bihar?

In Footsteps Of Reds

LAND-GRABBING was till now the monopoly of the Communists in Telangana, then PEPSU and in some part of the Punjab. But now it seems that Socialists also are trying to break this monopoly of the Reds. According to a report last week, about 200 agriculturist refugees and landless peasants, with ploughs and hoes, led by the local Socialist Party workers and the Kisan Panchayat men assembled one fine morning on a plot of waste land measuring about 600 bighas to establish unauthorised possession of the property which belongs to four 'Jotedars' in village Khiria, three miles from Jalpaiguri town in West Bengal. According to plan, they hoisted the Kisan Flag and carried on ploughing and hoeing on the land for about an hour without any opposition from any quarter. Thereafter they marched through several thoroughfares of the town shouting slogans.

It is learnt, says the report, they intend to sow the 'aman' crop on the land after proper cultivation and would offer Satyagraha against any opposition.

This is a new phase of the activity of the Socialist Party. Gradually the Socialists seem to be walking in the footsteps of the Communists. The developments in West Bengal have to be watched.

Good Lead

ACCORDING to a Colombo daily Mr. Osmund de Silva, the island's Deputy Inspector-General of Police, has instructed the officials under him to see that water-pots are kept in front of all police stations so that drinking water will be available to members of the public. This scheme it seems, was tried first in the Northern Province by police officials there and proved a great success and large number of pedestrians were able to quench their thirst. The scheme will be implemented WITH NO EXPENSE TO THE GOVERNMENT. And the scheme has been put into operation in several places already.

In ancient times kings and rich donors considered it a part of meritorious duty to erect sheds where water could be served to the thirsty wayfarers. They also dug wells and constructed tanks and troughs for cattle to drink from. And there are instances where large sums of money were spent or set apart to keep them in good and working condition. Recently the Indian Army had to do the work of deepening wells and supplying water to the drought-ridden areas of Rayalseema The Ceylon official's move seems to be a good method of building up the much-needed spirit of service among members of the police force towards the public, who are

(Continued on Page 16 Col 4)

The Welfare Scene

THE death of Mr. Jamshed Nusserwanjee, the maker of modern Karachi, as he was popularly known, removes from the Indo-Pakistani Welfare Scene, one of the best social workers ever born. He was the last link with the past generation of social workers which had produced such stalwarts as Mahatma Gandhi, Thakkar Bapa and K. Natarajan.

As a true 'Karma-yogi', Jamshedjee dedicated his life to the service of suffering humanity irrespective of caste, creed or colour. His calibre, character, highmindedness and nobility of spirit were unrivalled. He believed in "plain living and high thinking" and achieved this through exemplary life.

While he was Mayor of Karachi for more than a decade, he was not content only with building fine monuments, wide roads and useful public works but gave equal attention to the welfare and comfort of its citizens. His love for humanity was, in fact, unbounded and he always followed the dictates of his disciplined conscience. His sense of duty completely verged on self-effacement and he had utter disregard for rewards for his myriad acts of service and sacrifice.

It was because of his abnegation, boundless physical and moral courage that Gandhiji had once remarked that if he had twelve Jamsheds as his colleagues, he would secure self-government in no time.

To know Jamshedjee was to love him and it was truly an enriching experience. He was open-minded to a degree and never ceased experimenting. Some time back when I met him for the last time in Bombay, I asked him what advice he had to offer to young social workers like myself and he said. "Try everything and reject nothing." These few words sum up his dynamic personality. Alas, Jamshedjee is no longer with us but men of his stature never die, they live through their noble life-work for-ever.

May his soul rest in Peace!

INVETERATE OPTIMIST

The Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Tribes, Government of India, seems to be an inveterate optimist! He has hope in a real hot place when he says: "There is every hope of reaching the target envisaged in the Constitution of bringing the backward classes in line with others within ten years." The whole cadre of our G-men (Government men and not Gun-men please!) from Ministers downwards seems to be a happy tribe of incurable optimists. "Hope" to them is like the proverbial carrot dangling before the donkey's nose ever alluring him to keep moving.

In his report for the year 1951, submitted to the President, the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Tribes, however, remarks that this is only possible, "if the people, including Government officials, help them in all possible ways to vindicate their legal and constitutional rights." Prejudice dies hard and it is naive to believe that social taboos which have existed for centuries can be wiped off in the short period of a decade. Despite the inspiring guidance of Gandhiji and his unceasing activities for about two decades, the stigma of untouchability i still ingrained in the minds of the people. Unless a revolutionary change occurs in the minds of the people, and they cut across all class and caste distinctions, it is difficult to envisage that the problem of the backward classes will cease to exist.

MAIN ISSUE

For any long range solution of this and many other problems, an educational approach is no doubt the most effective. But when we are racing against time, the only approach which can deliver the goods is the economic one. Unfortunately, the Government of India places too much emphasis on improvement of educational facilities for these social outcasts. We are aware that in industrial towns and cities there is a marked absence of discrimination against the so-called untouchable. It is because he gets an equal wage with other workers and hence can claim equal status in the standard of life and relationship. This factor also gives him confidence and status to challenge anyone who may deny him his civil rights. Actually education is necessary for non-Harijans so that they may display a more progressive outlook towards other human beings. The Government must utilize all available resources in technical training of Harijans and give them financial assistance to launch small scale co-operative industries rather than put them in the traditional scavanging occupations.

It is my firm belief that unless economic standards of Harijans and Tribals improve, no amount of education is going to help. I am not unware that educational standards also help in raising economic potentialities of an individual. But the main lever of operation should be economic incentive. It is true that adequate social legislation is bound to be helpful but if any legislation is much ahead of times, there is a danger that mere public apathy may kill its objectives. Overwhelming support of public opinion is 'sine qua non' for the success of any progressive social legislation.

However, it is heartening to note that in the House of the People there are 72 Scheduled Caste members and 477 in State Legislatures, while there are 26 members in the House of the People belonging to Scheduled Tribes and 192 in State Legislatures.

This indeed is a great achievement and, however, sceptic, we may be about Mr. Shrikant's over-optimism, I will be the first to congratulate him if his words come true. Nevertheless, I do not share his hopes under the present circumstances.

STERILIZATION

An interesting piece of legislation met its doom in the Parliament during the last week. It was the Sterilization Bill which was opposed by India's Health Minister, who seems to be having very definite views on family propagation and problems! Commending the Bill, M. S. V. Ramaswamy (Congress—Madras) stated that it was based on four considerations, namely: eugenics; moral and religious; social and public health and economical. The Bill sought to prohibit lepers, syphilitics, insane and congenital idiots and the like to bring forth children in the world. Shrimati Amrit Kaur opposed the measure and said that the Government was extremely anxious to eliminate diseases like leprosy and syphilis. Syphilis, she said, was absolutely curable by modern methods. As regards insanity, she rightly said, it was of many types and it was not certain which of these were hereditary. While it is true that ultimately it will be better to rid the country of various scourges rather than control procreational activities of the diseased persons, we must look at this question from a practical point of view. Today our resources are meagre and problems many. Our population is outpacing resources at the rate of three to one per year. Now, if we do not check the increase of problem-population, it can never be arrested, for the number of indigent people will always be larger than what our increased resources can tackle.

To cite an example, there are about 2.5 lakhs leprosy patients in the country and treatment facilities for only 15,000 persons. There is an estimated population of 4 million mentally ill and defective persons with only 30 institutions serving 10,330 patients!

Even if this number does not increase it will take many decades before we are in a position to minister to the needs of this handicapped population. And God help us if this number continues to rise.

Shrimati Amrit Kaur should look at national problems from a more practical point of view; and if her concern for moral and spiritual values interferes with national progress, she will do well to enter an Ashram.

IN UNITED NATIONS

The copies of Daily Proceedings of the UN Social Commission Eighth Session (Meeting 176 to 189) held in New York, between 12th May, 1952, to 21st May, 1952, reveal that the Indian Representative, Mrs. Ashadevi Aryanayakam, attended only three (180th, 183rd and 189th) of these fourteen sittings.

While speaking on in-service training of social workers her speech aroused "considerable interest" specially her exposition of "moral" aspects of social services on Gandhian lines. While re-explaining her position later on, she is recorded to have said, **"Three year training courses for professional social workers were in fact provided in India"**, (Page 18, Document E/CN. 5/SN 183). Since this is reproduced from an official document, I take it that it is a faithful record of her statement.

I am considerably surprised to read this incorrect statement.

As is well-known all the four post-graduate schools of social work, i.e., the Tata Institute of Social Sciences, Bombay; the Delhi School of Social Work; the Baroda School of Social Work; and the Institute of Social Sciences, Kashi Vidyapeeth, Benaras; offer a two-year course of studies in professional social work and not a three-year one. It is, therefore, regrettable, that a responsible representative of India should make a misleading statement with regard to a patent fact relating to an important subject.

It will be greatly appreciated if the Government of India, at least properly brief their representatives before selecting them to represent India on international bodies, if it is impossible for them to appoint better informed and qualified persons for these assignments. We quite realize that there can be many reasons for absence from these meetings; all the same the Indian tax-payer and social workers will appreciate if Mrs. Aryanayakam finds it possible to attend the sessions of the Social Commissions a bit more regularly, and speak a little less inaccurately.

B. S. SAMAJ

The first meeting of the Bharat Sevak Samaj's Advisory Board, I understand will meet in New [illegible] on August 12, 1952. It is st[illegible] that though the B.S.S. seeks [illegible] a non-political organisation [illegible] public co-operation and stim[illegible] tion of voluntary effort for soc[illegible] welfare, no representative of n[illegible] tional social service organisatio[illegible] has been invited. The manner [illegible] which the Planning Commissi[illegible] is trying to foist B.S.S. on [illegible] Welfare Scene in the coun[illegible] gives rise to suspicions which w[illegible] ultimately militate against t[illegible] 'bona fides' of its sponsors, and [illegible] this rate Social Service in th[illegible] country will deteriorate as t[illegible] hand-maid of politicians and g[illegible] involved in their unending squa[illegible] bles. If it so happens the respon[illegible] sibility will be squarely on t[illegible] shoulders of men and women w[illegible] guide the destinies of the Planni[illegible] Commission.

TO A BURMESE FRIEND

Dear Ba Kin,

I was interested to read your Premier's views on the objectives of Burma as a Welfare State. He has promised you all a basic salary of Rs. 800, a house and a car for all the 18 million citizens in course of time. That is good so far as it goes, but, in fact, it is far behind OUR concept of a Welfare State.

Our Ministers, the beloved representatives of our people, have already achieved Welfare Standards—not counting allowances. All of them have proper houses and a car as well. In some places like Bombay, where prosperity is marked, our Ministers ride in brand new Dodge Kingsway Custom!

Of course, the people are by no means neglected—some persons prosperity depends on the number of "stills" they are able to operate as a cottage industry. We will be paying multi-point-pricking taxes to keep the Welfare Ministers and their cars rolling. It is true we have some food shortage but we don't care for our health, by dear Ba Kin, it is looked after my a real Princess! She loves lots and lots of children and by the way in your Welfare State do not forget to have lots of children chirping around. If you find any difficulty in the matter please write to our Health Minister; she will send you real Rhythmic Experts who will do the needful.

People in Bombay love open air life and many like to sleep on pavements. But the Government is keen to provide housing to all as soon as their bedside manners improve. And that, my dear Ba Kin, is a sad story. More in my next.

Yours as ever,

CHAITANYA

The World Of Stamps

BY KUNG

The Fringe Of Philately

FAKING THE WHOLE STAMP

ALL the shaddy stamps that have been described during the past few weeks have one thing in common—nowhere is a COMPLETE stamp manufactured. Except for bogus items, which are purely fictitious and have no counterparts in reality, all started off with at least a small part of a genuine stamp to work on.

Reprints, for instance, are usually made from the same plates used for manufacturing the originals. Repaired stamps, or those where colour, perforation or watermark has been tampered with have obviously been at some time in their careers, perfectly honest and above-board.

Even with faked overprints, the most numerous class in all philately, we have seen that the forger's task is comparatively easy, since he has merely to simulate a fairly straightforward inscription, not the whole complex organism that is the postage stamp

The ultimate in forgery is the creation of a complete stamp — the transference to a blank piece of paper of someone else's ideas with a [illegible]inuteness and exactitude [illegible]s sure to defy analysis. [illegible] of course, human be[illegible]have their limitations. [illegible]since it is obvious that [illegible]men in charge of print[illegible] postage stamps have their [illegible]n safeguards, it is clear [illegible]t forging is by no means [illegible]y.

[illegible]r every dozen pitfalls [illegible]e are in the faking of [illegible]rprints, a hundred and [illegible]re exist in the manufac[illegible]e of a complete forgery. [illegible]is does not, by any means, [illegible]event unscrupulous but am[illegible]ious persons from 'having [illegible]o', for it is an old failing [illegible]human nature that the [illegible]rder the goal, the greater [illegible]e incentive.

[illegible]s in the case of overprints, [illegible]ity varies tremendously in [illegible]plete forgeries. Some are [illegible]dely got together by tak[illegible] old blocks used for print[illegible] catalogues and price lists [illegible]d using them to run off [illegible]mpressions on any scraps of paper that happen to be handy. Fantastic as it may appear, there HAVE been a few instances where even this type of rubbish has been temporarily mistaken for a stamp.

Various Grades

In the next circle of the forger's hell are the men who take a little more pains with their product, who match it as expertly as is in their power but who fail through the limitations of their philatelic knowledge or their lack of production resources.

These gentlemen produce stamps that appear perfect in every respect but for a slip in the post-mark, or have perfectly matching paper and watermark but fail in perforation, or who spend a lot of time and money preparing expensive photo-blocks and produce a perfect imitation save for the paper which is laid, instead of wove as in the originals.

Why these blunders creep in no one can really say, but they most certainly do, and it is often the most brilliant forgery that makes the silliest and most avoidable mistakes and is finally exposed.

It is, however, quite possible in theory and happens quite often in practice, that a forger is good enough to produce an imitation of the original that matches it in every respect — paper, colour, postmark, gum and perforation. Now that the hidden eyes of ultra-violet and the various X-rays have been harnessed to serve philately, such matching is all too often only a surface similarity, and is exposed the moment the stamp is subjected to a scientific test.

But the broad principle holds good — if a stamp is able to fool four or five experts and when discrepancies are so minute that they require the aid of modern weapons of detection, then that forgery is good enough to be marketed on a very large scale. There is no infallible test for the detection of forgeries, just as there is no certain means of knowing in advance where the forger will slip up. Even with the scientific gadgets I have mentioned, errors creep in, and an inexperienced 'expert' can pass a perfectly genuine stamp as a fake on the basis of incorrect inferences drawn from a scientific aid that would be infallible when employed by someone who had a thorough knowledge of the instrument itself.

From the childish rubber-stamp and ink-pad methods of some Indian 'manufacturers' to the well-nigh flawless artistry of men like Sperati is a far enough cry, yet each group—tyro, amateur, hack-neyed artisan or supreme artist—has contributed its quota to the forgeries one meets with.

As this series has been written mainly for the Indian reader, I shall tackle fakes met with in India in a little more detail, together with a description of the 'modus operandi' of the men who peddle this type of ware. The cruder forgeries emanate from several centres, judging by the numerous different varieties which crop up.

As in the case of bogus overprints, Indian stamps and those from the Indian states are prime favourites, and duds are found in practically every early issue. After India, the most popular country seems to be Great Britain, while near-Eastern countries and some of the smaller West Indian islands do not lag far behind.

Salesmanship

Some fellows who are involved in this rather dubious game spend more time on salesmanship than they do on the production of the forgeries themselves, as the following incident will show. This particular forger practised a variation of what is known in certain circles as 'the old shell game'—in other words he tickled the appetite of the prospect with a genuine stamp and then tried to palm off duds.

In this case a rather woebegone gentleman presented himself at the home of a friend of mine and, after a little preliminary spinning of hard-luck tales and moans about how slack business was these days, produced a small pocket book containing a few dozen common East Indian stamps and four or five copies of the 'Interinsular' one penny stamp of the Bahamas. In those days (about fifteen years ago) this stamp was much cheaper than it is today, but still the commonest variety was priced at some shillings while the scarcer ones stood at several pounds.

My friend did not give the stamps anything more than a cursory examination, for the few specimens in the note book were obviously perfectly genuine, and so he was agreeably surprised when the old fellow said that he was prepared to sell them at only a rupee each. When my friend went to pay, however, the seller sadly shook his head, saying that these were only 'samples' and that he was selling them 'on commission' for someone else. He explained that there were a couple of hundred more where these had come from, and that they formed part of an old hoard of letters that had lain unseen for half a century. If my friend wanted the lot, however, things could be settled soon enough, and the final price would be reduced to twelve annas per stamp.

Counting Chickens

The prospective gull went to bed that night dreaming of Mayfair Finds and of making a fortune by selling the scarcer varieties at a hundred rupees each. Bright and early next morning the salesman returned and dragged my friend downstairs to finalise the deal. The latter naturally enquired why the matter could not be handled as easily where they were, but the answer was that the stamps were with someone else who was waiting in a nearby restaurant.

When they entered the place, my friend found the 'partner' ensconced in the dingiest corner of the place, furtively clutching a rather grimy exercise books.

But when the pie was opened, the birds refused to sing! For instead of the superb workmanship and brilliant engraving of the Parkins Becon originals, there were several pages of blotchy pink forgeries that even in this dim light could not have been mistaken as genuine by anyone who was not half blind as well as devoid of all philatelic sense.

At the time my friend did not know that forgers and philately go side by side, and that one has to accept the presence of duds with a certain amount of resignation as well as good humour. In this instance, the prospective victim made the mistake of getting excited and a little hysterical and actually dared to call this super-salesman a swindler. He was not a little surprised when, instead of being met with profuse apologies and excuses, HE was called a sneak and a cheat, and accused of going back on his word!

By this time the inevitable audience had materialised out of thin air, and the seller of fakes was appealing for sympathy and loudly proclaiming that he had had to buy the stamps solely because of my friend's insistence and that the latter was now refusing to honour a contract. He wound up a lovely oration by saying that my friend should be thoroughly ashamed of himself, trying these stunts with an old man who already had one foot in the grave because of the dishonesty and changeability of stamp collectors.

TABLES TURNED

This had the crowd so worked up, that it almost forced the poor victim to shell out on the spot. But tables were nicely turned when the young man appealed direct to Caesar: he would buy the stamps, he told them, but only at the police station or with a receipt signed in the presence of a stamp dealer.

This temporising does not sound very convincing, but the ruse worked all the same, for the magic word 'police' seems to have a peculiarly dampening effect on all brands of con-men. And before my friends knew it, the two frustrated crooks had vanished, taking their duds with them. Here there was a happy enough ending but in many cases the trick works.

A variation of this method is to take a prospective buyer along and have an 'expert' verify a few (genuine) samples. Then the victim is given the 'bulk lot', which needless to say, is made up of nothing but forgeries! This ruse is notably successful with overprinted stamps and I know of a gentleman who brought a fair quality of the Burma Geo V Rs. 15 value after a sample or two had been 'guaranteed genuine', only to find, when he tried to sell them, that he had been well and truly diddled.

(To be Continued)

Latest Swiss "Pro Patria'

Above is an illustration of one of the values in the lovely 'Pro Patria' set which is issued annually by Switzerland and makes a host of friends among collectors of that country.

New Dutch On Gibbons 'Index'

As expected, Gibbons have refused to list the labels issued by Holland in connection with the philatelic exhibition marking the centenary of the first Dutch stamps. As announced on this page some time back, there are two series, one to be sold at all post offices and one reserved for visitors to the exhibition, who can obtain a single set on production of an admission ticket.

This means that the price of entrance has been tagged on to the stamps. I had paid said at the time that this factor would probably cause its blacklisting by Gibbons, and in the latest copy of the Gibbons Stamp Monthly, this leading firm have announced that the restricted set will be barred from inclusion in the forthcoming edition of their catalogue if it is sold only to entrants to the Exhibition. If more such steps were taken by leading firms, all these off-colour tactics would die a natural and well-deserved death.

'SCINDE DAWKS' FOR A FIVER!

FORGERIES on the Continent started coming out almost as soon as the hobby gained a hold on the affections of the public. But Indian dealers also happened to be fairly early birds, as this extract from the 'Indian Philatelist' will show. This magazine, published by the Bombay Philatelic Company more than a half century ago, was a surprisingly good publication, full of chatty and up-to-the minute news of the stamp world and its doing, setting a standard high enough to serve as an example to many present day publications.

The extract given below is taken from the editorial in the 6th issue of the first volume (October 1st 1894) and from the context of the complaint aganist forgeries it seems as if the racket had been going on for years and years. It also showed that the market in stamps had its ups and downs then as now.

The causes of depreciation in stamp values can be traced (1) to the sale of remainders, as in the case of the Venezuela and Portuguese Crown Colonial 'Crown' series, (2) to reprinting of early issues, (3) to forgeries which throw discredit on particular stamps, (4) to the discovery of fresh lots and their unloading on the market, and (5) to unnecessary tampering and tinkering with a country's issues.

Stamps that are offered at a reduced rate today may be unobtainable tomorrow, while a unique specimen might fetch three or five times more than other specimens that may come to light afterwards. To come, however, from general principles to actual facts, we may mention the Scinde Dawk stamps. At one time the set fetched easily £20, but since the forgeries were placed on the market they will not fetch £5. A similar downward course might be observed in old Soruths, but this is due to the fact that large numbers of them have come to light.

Generally nowadays there is a marked distrust of Indian stamps due to the unscrupulous actions of local dealers. But with the appearance of respectable papers and influential societies, the trade in bogus stamps ought to receive its death-blow or belong to the back-alleys of philately.

As, of course, every collector knows to his cost, this pious and most commendable hope has not materialised in the least, and far from having died away, the forger and his tinsel are more than ever with us.

One part, however, makes me feel positively green with envy and frustration — that bit about the Scinde Dawks ('set'!) having dropped from £20 to £5. I need not bother to give the modern catalogue values of the first Indian series, but how I wish I was back in the good old days!

That is the trouble about going through old stamp files: there is always something or other that was going at a few shillings or a few pence which is now worth a fortune. One of the greatest regrets of collectors — particularly when looking at old catalogues—is that fate did not grant them the gift of foresight!

Five pounds for a set of Scinde Dawks. It's enough to make one sick!

OUR TABULATED ADLETS

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Wanted: Applications are invited from local and influential persons, atleast Matriculates for the post of Special Officer to work as Recruiting Officer for Field Workers on Rs. 150/- p.m. plus 2nd class T. A. and actual Haltage etc. for important places in Bombay, Hyderabad, Poona, Mysore, Central, Upper and South India. Investment Rs. 250/- is compulsory. Interview and training for 4 days at Calcutta at own cost for selected candidates. Apply only by post.—The Globe Type Foundry Ltd., 57, Radha Bazar Street, Calcutta-1.

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(2901)

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(2907)

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City & Suburbs

TODAY

Hindu: Shravan Vad 5, 2008
Muslim: Zilkad 18, 1371
Parsi: Aspandarmad 13, 1321.
Sunrise 6-18 a.m..
Sunset 7-09 p.m.
Hightide 02-49. 14-53.
Lowtide 08-36. 21-13.

TODAY'S ENGAGEMENTS

THE BUDDHA SOCIETY, BOMBAY: Prof. N. K. Bhagwat of the St. Xavier's College will speak on "The Doctrine of Birth Right and Lord Buddha' attitude towards it" at Anand Vihar, Nair Dental Hospital. 9-30 a.m.

THE BILLAWAR ASSOCIATION: The special general body meeting at 2 p.m. Annual general meeting 3 p.m.

"UNMESH": The opening ceremony of the "Unmesh" publications at Dhuru Hall at Dadar 5-15 p.m. Mr. Ganpati Shankar Desai, Mayor to preside, A symposium on the study of literature of Mr. Jayashankar Prasad.

THE UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS: Jehangir Wadia Building, opp. Flora Fountain, Public lecture on "The Message of the Gita" followed by questions and answers at 6-15 p.m.

SRI-VIDYA SIDDHI KENDRA. The Shrine of Supreme Culture. Service by Sri Trivikram on:

"Truth and Justice as phases of Knowledge." Radha Kunj, 52 Keluskar Road. Shivaji Park. 5-30 p.m.

NEW MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER

BOMBAY, Saturday: Mr. P. R. Nayak, I.C.S., has been appointed as Municipal Commissioner for Greater Bombay for a period of three years, with effect from September 21, 1952.

BANK OF RIVER INDUS ERODED

KARACHI, August 9, (PTI): River Indus has eroded its bank at Gorang near Sukkur in Upper Sind, according to Sind Government sources.

They said "the erosion has been caused by a sudden and steep fall in the water level of the river at Sukkur. The main bund line which is at present only 200 feet from water is in grave danger of erosion."

Reports said in tense patrolling was being done on all danger points and watch was being kept over bunds.

Reference To Mistry's Death In Court

BOMBAY Saturday: A reference to the death of Mr. Byramji Mistry, noted advocate, was made in the court of the Chief Presidency Magistrate Mr. K. J. Khambatta today. Mr. Mistry died of heart attack on Friday last.

Mr. Khambatta said that the late Mr. Mistry was an honest, upright and straightforward advocate who had practised in the courts for a number of years.

Dewan Bahadur M A F Coelho associated himself with the tributes paid to the late Mr. Mistry.

League Of Red Cross Societies

RAJKUMARI A. KAUR ELECTED CHAIRWOMAN

TORONTO, August 9, (UPA): Judge Emil Sandstroem of Sweden was re-elected President of the League of Red Cross Societies at the final meeting of the World Red Cross Community yesterday and India's Rajkumari Amrit Kaur was elected Vice-Chairwoman.

Boris Pashkov, a Moscow physician, Prince Frederic de Merode of Belgium, James Nicholson of the United States and A. Quijano of Mexico were named Vice-Chairmen.

Widespread Rain In Andhra

ALL-INDIA WEATHER

POONA, August 9 (PTI): The following is the daily weather summary for Saturday: The Monsoon has been vigorous in East Madhya Pradesh, and active in North and West Uttar Pradesh and the hills of the Punjab (I).

Rainfall has been widespread in Assam, Orissa, Uttar Pradesh, the Punjab (I), East Madhya Pradesh, Vindhya Pradesh, the Konkan, South Hyderabad, Andhra, Malabar and South Kanara, and has occurred locally in Gangetic West Bengal, West Rajasthan, Madhya Bharat, West Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat, Deccan, North Hyderabad, Rayalaseema, Mysore and Travancore Cochin. A few showers have also occurred in East Rajasthan and Tamilnad. Locally heavy falls have been reported from East Madhya Pradesh and isolated heavy falls from the South Orissa, Uttar Pradesh and the hills of the Punjab (I).

Observations recorded at 8-30 a.m. IST on today:—

Ahmedabad	84	76	T	28.5+	9.7
BOMBAY	85	77	T	53.7+	6.8
Calcutta	89	80	0.2	29.7+	1.7
New Delhi	85	76	0.4	6.0—	6.8
Poona	81	71	0.1	16.6+	4.3
Rajkot	86	76	T	20.3+	3.8
Sholapur	90	73	0	8.9—	0.8
Simla	69	60	0.5	26.5—	5.7
Cherrapunji	75	65	0.9	201.9—	24.6

'QUAKES CAN BE FORECAST

A New Theory Now

MEXICO CITY, August 9, (UPI-AFP): A Mexican engineer Jose Mariano Ponton, has worked out a new theory whereby date and place of future earthquakes could be forecast, according to newspapers "Noveades".

The Mexican Institute of Physics is now giving thorough consideration to the report recently submitted by the engineer who had predicated accurately twelve out of fifteen earthquake shocks registered this year on the new continent.

U. S. FOOD GIFT

Vijayalakshmi To Receive It Today

BOMBAY, August 9: At a ceremony to be held here tomorrow, Shrimati Vijayalakshmi will receive, on behalf of the Government of India, the American Food Gift which recently arrived in Bombay by the S.S. 'CITY OF CHESTER'. The gift will be presented by Mrs. Chester Bowles, wife of the U.S. Ambassador in India, on behalf of CROP (Christian Rural Overseas Programme) of the Church World Service of America.

The ceremony, which will be held at 11 a.m. in Alexandra Dock No. 11, will be attended, among others, by Ministers of the Bombay Government and leading officials and non-officials.

The gift comprises, among other things, over 4,500 bags of wheat, medical preparations and hospital equipment, agricultural implements, station wagons, cases of milk powder, etc., which are to be distributed free for relief and rehabilitation purposes in the country.

In this connection, Mr. Donald Rugh, Chairman of the Indo-American Agreement Relief Committee of CROP, and Miss Hersay of the U.S. Embassy, arrived here by air this morning from Delhi. Shrimati Vijayalakshmi and Mrs. Chester Bowles are expected to reach Bombay by air tomorrow morning from Delhi.

Hawkers Attack Municipal Men

BOMBAY, Saturday: Some unlicensed hawkers selling their wares on the footpath around Bori Bunder station are stated to have assaulted two employees of the Encroachment Department of the Bombay Municipality yesterday.

It was stated that when the employees alighted from the truck of the Department and took charge of the wares of one of the hawkers, they were attacked by other hawkers who were nearby.

Two arrests have been made, it was reported.

TODAY'S RADIO

BOMBAY

244 m.—07-40 Programme, 07-45 Air artist, Snehrasnmi compositions, 08-15 K G Ginde, asavari, 11-45 Pinakin Thakore, "Meerano marag," G, 12-15 For women. G. 13-10 M Khan, surbahar, 13-40 Sunday serenade, 17-30 K G Ginde, multani, 18-10 M Khan, surbahar, 18-30 S K Abhyankar, vocal, 19-00 Jaya Thakkar party, garba geets, 19-10 Locals, 19-20 AIR trio, stage dhun, 19-30 K H Mastana, thumri, 19-45 For industrial workers, 20-30 K G Ghinde, bhoop, 20-45 Paya Thakkar party, garga geets, 21-15 T K Vallabai, K music, 21-45 Ad libitum, 21-55 Musical interlude, 22-00 Chamber music.

VARIATIONS: 353 m.— 07-30 Mangal prabhat, 08-00 M Khan, surbahar, 08-45 S K Abhyankar, M songs, 11-00 Your choice, 11-45 R N Karkare, sarang's variant, 12-15 S K Abhyankar, vocal, 13-00 Shamala Mazgoankar, 13-30 H K Mastani, H. Songs, 13-50 Shamala Mazgaonkar durga M songs, 17-30 For children, M 18-00 AIR artist, Madgulkar compisitions, 18-20 For villages in M, at 18-50 in K, 20-15 R N Karkare. M pad, 20-30 I P Pandey, "ashtachhap," H, 20-45 Letters replies, H, 21-00 K H Mastana. H songs, 21-30 Radio trailer, M, 21-45 National prog., (Delhi relay).

BARODA-AHMEDABAD

250m., 326.1m.—08-15 S Shukla, kh.v.d., 09-00 For children, G, 18-00 V N Petkar, "nag narutya", 18-20 Master Mukund, geet, bhajan, 18-30 For rural listeners, (Baroda), 18-30 Locals (Ahm.), 18-35 Masta geets, (Ahm.), 19-00 S Shukla, khayal, 19-15 Master Mukund, Nanalal and Sundaram's works, 19-30 Locals (Baroda), 19-35 Swar vilas (Baroda), 19-30 For industrial workers (Ahm.), 20-00 S Shukla, khayal, 20-30 Your choice (Baroda), 20-30 Bharat music (Ahm) 21-15 Master Mukund, G geets, 21-45 National prog. (Delhi relay).

RADIO CEYLON

19.84, 25.05, 41.72 m.—7-15 a.m. Music in March time, 7-30 BBC News, 7-45 Light and Bright, 8-00 Sunday Serenade, 8-15 Voice of Prophecy, 8-45 Sons of Pioneers, 9-00 Radio Ceylon Camera Club, 9-15 Pen Friends Corner, 9-30 Choice of People, 10-30 Jazz Record Shop, 11-00 Hindi Programme, 12-00 noon Modern Concert Hall, 12-30 p.m. BBC News, 12-45 Novatime, 5-00 Hindi Programmes, 6-00 Amateur Hour, Hindi, 6-45 Hindi Programmes, 7-00 Singing Americans, 7-15 Ferguson Farming Facts, 7-30 Wazes of World, 8-00 Amateur Hour, 8-30 Melody Tours, 9-10 Relay Voice of America, 9-30 Voice of Prophecy, 10-00 Eventide Echoes.

B B C

GENERAL OVERSEAS SERVICE:15-30 Service, 16-00 Practice makes perfect, 16-15 Sports, 17-00 Forces all-star bill, 18-40 Home news from Br., 19-45 Concerto, 20-45 Personal portrait, 21-00 C Campion, taxi, 21-45 London forum, 22-15 Service, 23-00 Variety road show, 23-40 Home new from Br.

EASTERN SERVICE:— 18-45 London calling Asia, 19-30 For India, 19-50 Music, 19-55 Naunihal (for youngsters), 20-15 For Pak, 20-25 Meet students, 20-35 Letters' replies.

Interview With Ragini Devi

All India Radio, Bombay will broadcast an interview in English with Srm. Ragini Devi, Classical Indian Dancer on August 10 at 9-45 p.m. The interviewer will be Uma Anand.

The programme can be heard on Bombay-A (244 and 41.44 metres).

ANOTHER CHARGE OF MISAPPROPRIATION AGAINST MORARKA

SHOLAPUR, Aug. 9 (UPI): Detective branch, C.I.D. Poona has filed a complaint to a division police station against Mr. Gokulchand Morarka, Managing Director of the Sholapur Spinning and Weaving Mill, Mr. Bansantilal Patodia and Dwarkadas Morarka, the partners of the Company and Mr. B. H. Kantawala and Mr. G. K. Patel, the General Manager and Accountant respectively of the mill at Sholapur, on the charge of misappropriation of Rs. 40,000 from the funds of the said Mill during the period from 27th September 1945 to 26th September 1946.

It is alleged that the above sum was dishonestly misappropriated and falsely debited to the expenditure of the said Company. The C.I.D. Inspector, Mr. B. K. Hosamani is investigating in the matter.

This is the second case against the above accused filed by the police. The first case under misappropriation of Rs. 76,000 from the mill funds against the above accused is under trial in a Sholapur Magistrate's Court.

HUNT FOR SPURIOUS DRUGS IN CITY

BOMBAY, Saturady.

The general branch of the Bombay C.I.D. carried out a couple of raids in the city yesterday, on places used by alleged amnufacturers of spurious products.

The first raid was on a printing press at Gaiwadi at Girgaum the proprietor of w... was alleged to be passin... imitations of mantles of a ... known quality as genuine.

Upon a statement made ... the proprietor, Vallabhdas M... thuradas, the police are b... lieved to have searched his re... sidence from where they a... alleged to have seized la... quantities of mantles, cel... phane wrappers, and oth... materials.

The Police raided the Sav... Provision Stores at Dadar, an... the shop of a chemist, Rasik... lal Mansukhlal, at Sheikh Me... mon Street, and seized som... stocks of allegedly spuriou... drugs which were being so... as Santomix, a medicinal pre... paration used for children... ailments.

CHEQUES STOLEN I... TRANSIT

BOMBAY, Saturday: Described by the police as the member of a gang engaged in intercepting cheques and other negotiable documents in transit, Nazir-ul-Huq was arrested by the General Branch of the CID at Madanpura on Friday evening. He was put up today before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Mr. K. J. Khambatta at the Esplanade Police Court, who ordered him to be remanded into police custody, pending further inquiries.

The police told the Magistrate that a sum of Rs. 17 remitted by a businessman from Masoori by money-order to a party in Bombay was stolen in transit. Thereafter a number of entries in money-order forms were forged at one of the local post-offices. The original writings were chemically removed, the name of the sender and the payee were changed and the figure of Rs. 17 was altered to Rs. 575.

The police stated that the accused had received this money-order knowing that it was forged. He was therefore arrested.

Alleged Extortion Of Money

BOMBAY, Saturday: Ramji Bachu Narsidas, Dagdoo Babaji and Dwarkadas Manji were arrested by the police on Friday for the alleged extortion of money by intimidation and assault.

All the three arrested persons were produced today before Mr. K. J. Khambatta, Chief Presidency Magistrate, who ordered them to be remanded into custody pending inquiries.

80 Tolas Of Charas Seized

BOMBAY, Saturday: Eighty tolas of charas are believed to have been seized by the Bombay Police in a raid they carried out on a building at Moorland Road yesterday.

Between You And Me

By "Me"

SPEAKING at the Indian Council of World Affairs in Nagpur, Governor Pattabhi Sitaramayya said that he was unable to make a distinction between a lunch and a dinner.

It is very easy. And the Multi-Point Sales Tax will do it.

* * *

While Multi-Point Sales Tax antagonists mustered strong at Chowpatty and passed a resolution protesting against the action of the Government, the Bombay Assembly meeting in Poona passed the bill. The Bombay Government loan was also fully subscribed.

The question arises as to who's who in public opinion. Are we to abide by the Chowpatty verdict or the city's gesture or Poona decree?

* * *

Dr. Jivraj Mehta mentioned in the Assembly that the smaller number of protest letters and telegrams received in connection with the Multi-Point Sales Tax was evidence of the fact that the opposition to the levy was not widespread.

This is oversimplification of the situation, and cannot explain away the mammoth public meetings held in Bombay and elsewhere. The tragedy is that the Finance Minister has dealt with the Multi-Point Sales Tax with a single-point [illegible]lity.

* * *

[illegible]peaking at the Chowpatty [illegible]eting against the new levy, [illegible]. Jamnadas Mehta compar[illegible] the Bombay Government to [illegible]ng Dhritarashtra's court of [illegible]habharat times and assign[illegible]roles of Duryodhana, Dus[illegible]asana and Shakuni to va[illegible]us ministers.

We can hardly believe that [illegible]r. Jamnadas Mehta turned [illegible]howpatty into Kurukshetra [illegible]r preaching his own version [illegible] Gita Rahasya. Anyway, [illegible]mbay will not welcome his [illegible]vent as another Krishna [illegible]atar.

* * *

[illegible]Ir. Chandrabanu Gupta, [illegible]d Minister of Uttar Pra[illegible]h, declared that the Gov[illegible]nment would fight scarcity conditions in eastern districts of the State on a war-footing.

Pray, let us have "peace meal."

* * *

Commenting on the Pacific Council conference in Honolulu, a German paper says, "The most important partners of the other side are missing — India, Pakistan and Indonesia."

That is because they are really pacific.

* * *

Dr. M. R. Jayakar is shortly publishing his autobiography which promises to be a critique of political developments in India during the last forty years.

As a musician, Dr. Jayakar is a soloist playing on dilruba. As a politician he played duet with the late Dr. Sapru on peace missions. His pilgrimage to Yeravada and Naini jails will prove absorbing reading.

* * *

Speaking at Saigon Mr. Malcolm MacDonald, the British Commissioner - General in South-East Asia, declared that "Indo-China was enjoying within the French Union a freedom similar to that enjoyed by India, Pakistan and Ceylon within the British Commonwealth."

What about Bao Dai?

* * *

According to "Daily Graphic", Egyptian leaders close to Aly Meher Pasha and General Naguib are pressing for the proclamation of a republic in Egypt.

This will be the first infant Royal Republic.

* * *

NEXT WEEK, India completes five years of independence. In political stock-taking, it was a period of toil and turmoil, blood, sweat and tears. The surgical operation on the country in the form of the Partition has left many a gaping wound and bleeding sore, which the passage of time has not yet healed.

The orphans of the storm, fifteen millions in number, have not reached the journey's end. Year after year, Government is spending crores of rupees for rehabilitation, but not even the fringe of the problem has been tackled. The immensity of the job baffles us and community projects of various kinds have been started to absorb the refugees along with others in gainful occupation and provide them a new start in life. Refugee leaders suggested a liberty tax for rehabilitation work, and this was turned down by the Government. Pakistan has now levied a tax on jute earmarked for refugee rehabilitation and is expecting India to foot the bill as the largest single consumer. Our Government has promptly protested against this discriminatory levy, and hence jute has been kept out of the recent trade agreement. We will not gain any useful lesson from the Pak experiment, because the sinews of war needed for large-scale rehabilitation transcend the proceeds of a single tax.

* * *

Despite the proposals for loans to refugees and compensation for lost properties, the issue is not merely economic, but involves a revolution of the mind and spirit. The refugees should no longer parade their refugee status as a bargaining counter, but should merge themselves in the larger life of the country, and other citizens should actively help them towards such a merger. Some of the farseeing refugees have already realised this truth, and with the push and pull for which they are noted, have established themselves in small industries, local trades and other occupations. The Gandhi Dham near Kandla is a saga of refugee enterprise and its success is bound to stimulate similar community projects elsewhere. This new township promises to be a model of its type in India.

* * *

The baneful effect of Partition is also felt on the food front. In the Partition Deed the granaries of India have gone to Pakistan, and Bharat has to battle with the shortage of food and a growing population. We have frittered away a lot of our sterling balances in food imports. Even the proceeds of the Dollar Wheat Loan which are earmarked for community projects are being utilised in subsidies. It is an axiom that no country can be free and strong, so long as it leans on other countries for loans and aids for day to day life. This 'aid mentality' must go, and the earlier we are self-sufficient in food, the better. It is towards this end that the Government and the people should harness their resources and work out the Planning Commission's plan. Satyagraha against the withdrawal of food subsidy will not carry us far, though everybody realises that stoppage of this relief at a time of soaring prices makes a big hole in domestic budget. Bombay has succeeded to some extent in forcing the hands of the Centre to subsidise cheaper grains for the benefit of the poor. But Satyagraha is a double-edged weapon. Any time, non-rationed areas can start it on the issue as to why certain cities should be petted and pampered from Central revenues at the expense of others. Let us work for the ideal of sufficient food grains and cheap breakfast table. Freedom should mean freedom from want.

* * *

The purple patch of the five-year period is the complete success of the general elections which has raised our prestige in international circles. Elections based on adult franchise were free and fair, in the biggest electorate of modern times. By a free vote, India has chosen the democratic way of life. That presupposes representative institutions and the rule of law. Democracy is government OF the people, BY the people and FOR the people. These three prepositions are nicely balanced and do not admit of any slurring or slanting. If the government slurs over the first two prepositions and emphasises the last, then it becomes a dictatorship. Similarly, if the people overemphasise some and ignore the other preposition, then it becomes 'mobocracy.' Democracy is government by compromise and hence the rule of the middle way. We restate these patent theories, because soon after the elections, there is yawning gap between the party voted to power and the electorate. This phenomenon has to be studied, diagnoised and set right, because it does not augur well for the future of democracy.

* * *

Instances are not wanting where the Congress Party in power has yielded to the Opposition with grace, though the latter has been in a minority. Pandit Nehru's offer to refer the Preventive Detention Bill to a select committee and Dr. Katju's readiness to have a "post mortem" on the Bill after a year on a government motion, breathe the spirit of accommodation on which democracy thrives. The Bombay Government's belated move to drop the land revenue surcharge and the concession to exempt trader's stocks from the Multi-point Sales Tax are welcome steps to appease popular opinion. The argument that the Government intended to divide opposition forces by timely surrender on the land revenue surcharge is purile, because cities cannot remain unaffected by soaring grain prices in the moffusil. The question arises why the Opposition is persistent on the Multi-point Sales Tax, despite government concession. This agitation, it should be remembered, is not engineered by political opponents, because it is Congress supporters and sympathisers who voted the Government to power who are at the helm of the movement. This demands a searching of heart and an immediate official probe.

* * *

Why this sudden landslide? The Bombay Government has been badly let down by its financial advisers, as the Madras example they quoted proved innocucus. Rajaji himself declared that he thought of replacing the Multi-point Sales Tax by a single levy. Moreover, the taxation proposal is ill-timed in the wake of an agitation following the withdrawal of the food subsidy. The Government has not enhanced its reputation by the adamantine attitude it adopted towards deputations which waited on it, which converted overnight its political supporters into opponents. The success of the "hartal" in Bombay and other cities cannot be minimised, and it reminded one of the raging, tearing campaign against Salt Tax under Mahatma Gandhi. Pt. Nehru had occasion to refer in Parliament in disparaging terms to "broad masses in action", which played with arson and incendiarism in Delhi and Calcutta, using acid bulbs and brickbats against the police. But Bombay's peaceful "hartal" is a model of public protest without illwill or acrimony. It is in full keeping with democratic traditions and has enhanced the prestige of the city.

* * *

The passing of the Multi-point Sales Tax Bill in the Assembly on the very day of the mammoth protest creates a knotty position, but need not necessarily extend the area of the conflict. The Government should be given time to review its action in the light of public protest. Moreover, the merchants have promised to give the Government alternate proposals which will yield the necessary revenue to the exchequer for welfare projects without strain on the people. Though Dr. Jivraj Mehta threatens to close the door, the merchants can still reopen negotiations on the alternative methods of taxation. In this connection, the threat held forth at the public meeting of a continuous and indefinite general strike is not in consonance with the principles of democracy. The call to the legislators to resign their seats in the Assembly on this issue is also futile, because there is no provision for "recall" in our Constitution. In the debate on the Preventive Detention Bill Dr. Shyamprasad Mookerjee suggested that in view of the controvertial nature of the Bill the Government should accept the Opposition suggestion that a minister should resign and contest again a by-election on this specific issue. This is also unwarranted, because the Government cannot oblige the Opposition to that extent and also because the verdict of a single constituency cannot be taken to reflect the opinion of the whole country.

* * *

In a democracy where a party is installed in power by the unfettered vote of an electorate, there is no room for direct action. Public protests against Government policy may be necessary, but they should not be carried to extreme length. In this connection the agitation carried on by the Dravida Kazhagam and the campaign to erase Hindi names from public sign boards are untoward developments which will strike at the root of democracy. The Dravida Kazhagam had not the courage to contest the general elections, but openly allied itself with the Communists and supported their candidates. It is for these representatives to raise the issue in the legislature and get the wrong righted, if there be one. Commenting on this campaign, an organ of the Dravida Kazhagam says that it is the first step for the secession of South India from the North and the establishment of independent Dravidastan. This shows dangerous developments to which direct action can lead. Mr. E. V. Ramaswami Naickar is an opostle of the two-nation theory—Aryan and Dravidian. It is the duty of organised parties to fight this "Frankenstein" on all fronts, as it threatens to tear our Constitution to pieces. The success of the movement to this extent shows the apathy of organised parties which will eventually prove the death knell of freedom.

* * *

Recent developments in Iran and Egypt show the travails of democracy. These should compel us to turn the searchlight inward and purge the country of corruption and other anti social evils which bring their own nemesis. Since India has unanimously voted for the democratic way of life, it is her duty to strengthen the pillars of democracy and allow free field for public opinion to play. It stipulates that both the Government and the Opposition should play cricket and that neither party should take to bodyline bowling. On the eve of the 5th year of our freedom, let us rededicate ourselves to the cause of democracy and to use it as a powerful instrument for ushering in the Four Freedoms.

FORECAST FEARS

WHY RETIRE?

IT seems manifestly unsound and unfair to retire any person merely because he has reached the age of 65 or any other age. I do not know whether retirement is wrong in principle, but it is wrong to use age as the deciding factor. I can readily understand incapacity as the deciding factor, but that has no relation to age. I think it is time for us to challenge if not the theory of retirement, at least the arbitrary basis now employed in determining when a person shall be retired. There is a tremendous waste of valuable experience by the present retirement systems that should be rectified in the interest of coming generations, as well as for the peace of mind of those who are willing and able to carry on for a few more years.

—W. T. VICTOREEN.

Shell Confirm First Leg Win Over Dynamos

GOANS WIN RELEGATION BATTLE NARROWLY

BOMBAY, Saturday.

BURMAH-SHELL confirmed their first leg victory over Dynamos and gained the Senior Harwood League Football runners-up position when they completed their engagements this evening at the Cooperage with an odd goal in three win; while earlier Goan Sports fought a resolute battle against basement side BEST and were lucky to share two goals and points.

Goan Sports now earn 16 points with all their games completed. BEST and Rainbow are the teams that will suffer relegation to the Second Division next season.

The Dynamo-Shell encounter did not rise to expected pitch and the cause of the Dynamo defeat lay entirely on the shoulders of their defence.

Both sides had numerous scoring chances, but play was well balanced. Sanjiva in the losers goal showed off his true colours and saved well.

Maxie and Rego were the brains in the Shell attack and it was two goals by Rego that won the day. Shells defence played their usual robust game. Le Febour in goal brought off some good saves as well.

Laloo opened Dynamos account midway through the first half from a grand through pass by Parab. Seven minutes later, Shell drew level when Noronha fouled Sanjiva in the "box" and Rego headed into an empty goal. In the second minute of the succeeding period Shell increased their tally with a fine header by Rego off Franklin's pass, but Maxie had done the spade work with a shot that rebounded to Franklin.

The supervision of the game by referee M. E. Lobo left him open to criticism. His failure to notice the bad fouling by the Shell forwards of the Dynamos goalkeeper was a serious blunder.

The teams were:

BURMAH-SHELL: T. Le Fabour; Poonawalla, Angelo; Willmer, Middlecoat, Bernard, Franklin, Noronha, Rego, Martin, Maxie.

DYNAMOS: Sanjiva; Britto. Puthran; Narayan, Salvi, Banerji; Sawant, Aziz, Laloo, Parab, Janki.

Referee: M. E. Lobo.

Goan Sports were rather lucky that BEST did not drag them to Parel along with themselves, when five minutes before the end they scored the equalizer and thus shared two goals and points earlier this evening.

BEST pressed hard and were rewarded in the early stages of the second half when Samuel scored with a first time shot. The Goans looked beaten, but a costly blunder by Prabhakar, the BEST goalkeeper, who instead of punching the ball away, tried to collect it and it rebounded from the woodwork for D'Costa to head it in.

Callan Cup Draw

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The Callan Cup Football Tournament, which has been transferred from Parel to the Cooperage, commences on Monday, August 11 and the draw is as follows:—

UPPER HALF: Tata Sports vs Indian Navy (Bye); Dockyard vs. Xavier's College (Bye); Burmah Shell "B"' vs. Globe Sports (Bye); St. Francis Goans (Bye); Dynamos vs. Indian Gymkhana.

BOTTOM HALF:- Shell "A" vs. Asbestos Cement Bombay Amateurs (Bye); Goan Sports vs. Rainbow (Bye); B.E.S.T. vs Bombay Gymkhana (Bye); General Motors vs I.C.I. (Bye).

CEYLON TO STAGE 1958 EMPIRE GAMES

COLOMBO, (UPA): Ceylon may be the venue for the 1958 Empire Games if a proposal made by the Empire Games Federation is accepted by the Ceylon Government.

The Federation has asked Ceylon if she would play host to the Commonwealth and Empire athletes at the 1958 Empire Games. Canada is to be host in 1954.

Dorothy Head In Final Of German Tennis

Miss Dorothy Head of the United States reached the final of the women's singles in the German Lawn Tennis Championships today with a 6-0. 7-5 defeat of Mrs. A. J. Mottram of Britain.

Results of other matches were:

Men's Doubles Semi-finals — Tony Mottram of Britain and Eric Strugess of South Africa beat Role Goepfertt of Germany and Alfred Huber of Austria 6-1, 2-6, 6-3, 6-1.

Women's Doubles Semi-finals—Miss Head and Mrs. Mottram beat Beryl Penrose of Australia and Mrs. G. Von Ladiges of Germany 6-4 6-3.

Chester And Elliott To Umpire Last Test

LONDON, August 9 (PTI-Reuter):

Frank Chester and Harold Elliott have been appointed Umpires for the Fourth Test Match between England and India at The Oval here starting next Thursday.

WIFA Aim At Solving Maharashtra Soccer Deadlock

(By Our Soccer Correspondent)

BOMBAY, Saturday.

THE Western India Football Association are again showing that they are not slow to promote the interests of football under their jurisdiction and their move to send a deputation to Poona on Monday to settle the erstwhile conflict between the Maharashtra Football Association and the Maharashtra Football Federation will be welcomed.

It is worthwhile mentioning here that the Maharashtra Football Federation has been under suspension by its parent body the W.I.F.A. for a period of 7 years and the Maharashtra Football Association which is the recognised body conducts 4 tournaments and has 32 teams under its 'aegis.'

The W.I.F.A. have meant well in trying to solve the conflict between the two Poona Associations by sending this deputation which aims at bringing the two bodies together. It is authoritatively learnt that a Maharashtra Football Union may be formed if the two dissenting bodies agree to merge. A President will be chosen by the W.I.F.A. deputation, if possible, and two Joint Secretaries one from each association and this organisation will then control soccer commonly for a period of about two months during which period election papers will be circulated and a rightful committee appointed.

A prominent member of the M.F.F. does not see eye to eye with this plan and is working out ways and means where as the M.F.F. should be recognised, with their suspension being lifted by the W.I.F.A. He is also seeking methods of gaining the support of the All-India Football Federation for an Association that is banned by the W.I.F.A.

It would be in the interests of soccer in Western India and sport in general that an amicable settlement is arrived at or the axe will fall heavily as it did on most dissenting parties in the World Olympiad at Helsinki.

BOUSSAC SELLS AWAY HIS DERBY WINNER

DEAUVILLE, Aug. 9 (PTI-Reuter): Mr. Marcel Boussac's 8-year old stallion Sandgar has been sold privately to an unnamed purchaser in Brazil.

Sandgar, by Coya out of Zulaikhaa, was one of the best French horses of his generation and his wins included the Prix Du Jockey Club (French Derby) in 1947.

He is the best French classic stallion to have been acquired by Brazil.

Bangalore Will Stage National Football

BANGALORE, Aug. 9 (PTI): Bangalore has been chosen as the venue this year for the National Football Championship for the Santosh Memorial Trophy. The tournament, which is likely to start on October 15 at the local stadium ground will be conducted by the Bangalore Committee of the Mysore State Football Association.

Calcutta Soccer

CALCUTTA, August 9: Bhowanipore defeated E. I. Railway by the odd goal in three in the only senior division football league match today.

THIRUVENGADAM AND JAYANT IN FINAL

Ruby Satarawala Wins State T. T. Title

BOMBAY, Saturday.

INDIA'S national champion Thiruvengadam and country's number two table tennis player will contest tomorrow evening's Bombay State Open Table Tennis Championship men's singles final. While Thiruvengadam found little opposition from Dilip Sampat, Jayant had to fight his way through to beat Uttam Chandarana. The women's singles title went to Miss Ruby Satarawala, who once again beat Mrs. Gool Nasikwala.

Jayant entered a second final when he and Bhandari put an end to Dilip Sampat and Chandorkar's hopes. The winners will meet Uttam Chandarana and Devchand Somaya, the latter having beaten Ossie Dyer and Thiruvengadam.

Ossie Dyer and Miss Enid Bocarro, after a long time gave a fine display when they beat Somaya and Miss Irene Samuel in this evening's semi-final.

The results were as follows:

Women's Singles Final

Miss Ruby Satarawalla beat Mrs. Gool Nasikwala 21-9, 21-12, 21-16.

Men's Singles Semi-finals

T. Thiruvengadam beat D. P. Sampat 21-14, 21-18, 21-19. K. Jayant beat Uttam Chandarana. 19-21, 21-16, 21-16, 21-17.

Mixed Doubles semi-Finals

Oswyn Dyer and Miss Enid Bocarro beat D. P. Somaya and Miss Irene Samuel 22-20, 18-21, 21-16, 24-22; Dilip Sampat and Miss Ruby Satarawalla beat Uttam Chandarana and Miss Sulochana Mankar. 21-18, 21-17, 21-15.

Men's Doubles Semi-Finals

K. Jayant and R. Bhandari beat D. Sampat and K. R. Chandorkar 21-17, 21-14, 21-15; U. Chandarana and D. Somaya beat O. Dyer and T. Thiruvengadam 21-17, 21-14, 17-21, 21-12.

FIRST ASIAN T. T. CHAMPIONSHIPS TO BE HELD IN NOV.

MADRAS, Aug. 9 (PTI).

THE First Asian Table Tennis Championships will be conducted at Singapore by the Singapore Table Tennis Association from November 22 to 29 this year, Mr. T. D. Ranga Ramanujam, Honorary General Secretary of the Table Tennis Federation of Asia, announced here today.

Out of the 21 Eastern nations affiliated to the Federation at least 12 countries including Hong Kong and Japan, the strongest units in the East, are expected to participate in the Championships, Mr. Ramanujam said.

The affiliated states are Aden, Afghanistan, Ceylon, Hong Kong, India, Japan, Pakistan, Singapore, Viet Nam, Cambodia, Burma, Nepal, Iran, Israel, South Korea, Lebanon, Macao, Philippines, China, Turkey and Indonesia.

Mr. Ramanujam said that the Championships will be run on the same lines as the World Swaythling Cup system for men and Corbillion Cup method for women.

"The Dream Hall" where Malaya retained the Thomas Cup in badminton, will be the venue. With seating accommodation for over 7,000 persons and surrounded by fashionable hotels within easy reach, Mr. Ramanujam stated that the hall will be eminently suitable for the Asian events.

An Organising Committee with Mr. A. Gilmour, Mr. Dato C. J. Paglar and Mr. Y. C. Lien as patrons, Mr. Choo Kwai Low, President of the Singapore Association as Chairman and Mr. P. C. Lam as the Organising Secretary has been formed by the host association as Chairman and Mr. P. C. Lam as the Organising Secretary has been formed by the host association.

Mr Ramanujam said that the Maharaja of Baroda, President of the Asian Federation, has agreed to donate the main trophy for the men's team event of the Championships just as the Swaythling. He added that there were several offers of rolling trophies for the other events from the other affiliated Asian units.

Mr. Ramanujam felt confident that with the enormous facilities at the disposal of the Singapore Association, the First Asian Table Tennis Championships would be a great success.

Lewis Beats Shroff

FERREIRA HEADS FOR "TRIPLE"

BOMBAY, Saturday.

George Lewis, known as the "father of Indian badminton" played a very brainy game this evening to meet Henry Ferreira in the final of the Bombay Suburban Open Badminton Championships. In the penultimate round the veteran player staged a brilliant recovery to beat Burjor Shroff, his team-mate in the Thomas Cup team of 1949. Lewis, who had lost the first game, won the next two comfortably.

In addition to winning the women's doubles title, with Miss Tehmi Vakil, Miss Shashi Bhat also qualified for the women's singles final.

Henry Ferreira, who will now meet George Lewis in the f[illegible] is in with an excellent [illegible] of the covered "triple". [illegible] in all the three finals.

The following are the resu[lts]

Women's Singles Semi-Fina[l]

Miss Shashi Bhat beat M[iss] Tehmi Vakeel 11-5, 11-6; M[iss] Tara Dandige beat Miss Va[sumati] Oak 11-6, 11-4.

Men's Singles Semi-Final

George Lewis beat B. D. Shr[off] 14-18, 15-12, 15-11.

Women's Doubles Final

Miss S. Bhat and Miss T. V[akeel] beat Miss S. Motiwalla an[d] Miss R. Dastur 15-7, 15-10.

Men's Doubles Semi-Finals

Davinder Mohan and H. F[erreira] beat G. P. Shirke and [N.] Natekar 17-14, 15-5. N. K. P[ardikar] and R. A. Dongre b[eat] B. D. Shroff and H. K. Talyarkhan 15-12, 15-13.

Mixed Doubles Semi-Finals

G. P. Shirke and Mrs. N. D[i] beat N. Natekar and Miss Bhat 15-9, 15-12; H. Ferreira and Miss Sushila Rege beat B. K. Talyarkhan and Miss S. Vakeel 10-15, 15-9, 15-2.

"B" Singles Semi-Final

P. S. Nilkant beat V. M. Bhat 15-7, 15-4.

PRESIDENCY AMATEUR BADMINTON TOURNEY

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The Bombay Presidency Amateur Open Badminton Championships, conducted by the P. J. Hindu Gymkhana, will be held this year from 20th to 31st August. Entries close on Saturday 16th August at 7-30 p.m., and the draw will take place the next morning.

In the Day's Sport

TABLE TENNIS

St. Xavier's College Hall:

6 p.m. Finals of Juniors Singles, Men's Singles, Men's Doubles and Mixed Doubles—State Championships.

BADMINTON

Bandra Gymkhana:

5 p.m. Suburban Open Championships.

Elphinstone College Hall:

9 a.m. Women's Singles 1st and 2nd rounds (top half).—Collegiate Tournament.

Grant Medical College Gymkhana:

9 a.m. Women's Singles 1st and 2nd rounds (lower half)—Collegiate Tournament.

FOOTBALL

Cooperage

4 p.m. Francis Goans vs. Indian Navy; 5-30 p.m. Tatas vs. I.C.I. (Harwood League Final).

US Athletes Break 2 World Records

LONDON, Aug. 9 (PTI-Reuter): Lindy Remigino, American olympic sprint champion, again confirmed his superiority over Britain's McDonald Bailey when he won the 100 yards event in the British Games athletics meeting at the White City Stadium here today

The finish was a desparately close thing. Bailey was actually timed the same as the American 9.8 seconds.

In Helsinki last month Bailey finished third in the 100 metres behind Remigino.

The track today was heavy following torrential rain, ruling out the possibility of records.

Later the track dried out and Charlie Moore, American olympic 400 metres hurdles champion, set up a world record in the 440 yards hurdles with 51.6 seconds. This was three tenths of a second better than the previous best mark set by A. Filiput of Italy in Milan in October 1950

Six days ago on the same track Moore had equalled Filibuts' record during the British Empire versus United States meeting.

Another record was shattered in the day's final event when the United States won the four by 440 yards relay in three minutes. 8.8 seconds.

This beat the three minutes 9.4 seconds mark made 11 years ago by a Californian University team at Los Angeles.

The American Quartet today consisted of G. Cole, R. Perrman, J. Mashburn and Mal Whiter[illegible]. They beat the Jamaican [illegible] who had won the Olympic [illegible] 400 metres relay in Hel[illegible]st month in World record

[illegible]h five of the first six in [illegible] Olympic 200 metres competi[illegible]n in the 220 yards event this [illegible]rnoon a thrill was expected [illegible]the 30,000 strong crowd but [illegible]her heavy shower split the [illegible]. Winner was American [illegible]y Stanfield, confirming his [illegible]mpic victory. His time was [illegible] seconds

Doris Hart Beats Maureen Connolly

SOUTH ORANGE (New Jersey), [illegible] 9: Doris Hart, 1951 Wimble[illegible] champion, beat 17-year-old [illegible]reen Connolly this year's win[illegible]6-4, 2-6, 6-3 in the semi-finals [illegible]he Eastern Grass Court's [illegible]mpionship here today.

Referee Jack Dempsey's Decision Against Charles Causes Rumpus

OGDEN, August 9 (UPA):

JACK DEMPSEY, the referee and lone judge, tonight awarded Utah heavyweight Rex Layne a ten-round decision over former champion Ezzard Charles in a move that Charles' manager, Jake Mintz, called the "worst robbery in ring history."

The fight before 25,000 straining partisan fans was a bitter hard-fought struggle that saw Charles rally during the last five rounds.

Following the decision, Mintz leaped into the air and screamed: "It's highway robbery — the worst steal in the history of the ring."

Mintz turned to sportswriters and asked: "What did we have to do? Knock him out?

The decision came as a surprise to sports writers although the partisan crowd whooped it up as a thunderstorm hit. A cloudburst followed immediately after the tenth round.

Fritz Brennecke, Colorado commission boxing official, kept an unofficial score sheet that gave Charles 58 points and Layne 52. The UPA score card gave Charles 4 rounds, Layne 3 rounds and three even.

Charles came on fast midway in the fight and scored repeatedly with hard left jabs that kept Layne's head bobbing. He mingled his jabs with hard rights to the heart that slowed Layne down noticeable in the final two rounds.

Layne's best rounds were the third and fifth when he shook the ex-champion with combination left jabs and hard right crosses to the head.

Layne won a decision over Joe Walcott in 1950 before Walcott gained the world title. Later however, he was knocked out by Rocky Marciano and by Charles.

New Title For Czech Stars

VIENNA, (UPA): Czechoslovakia will award the title of "Champion of Sports" to its leading sportsmen, the newspaper Rude Pravo said recently.

It said that, according to a ministry of physical culture, "a sportsman who has achieved outstanding results and actively participates in the struggle for socialism and for peace" will be awarded the new title.

One of the candidates for the title is the country's champion runner Emil Zatopek, who has all three qualifications.

Other sportsmen will be divided into three classes, also on the Soviet model.

JIM FERRIER IN THE LEAD

World Golf Tourney

CHICAGO, August 9 (PTI-Reuter).

Jim Ferrier, former Australian amateur star now an American professional, leads the "World Championship" field into the third round on the Tam O' Shanter course here with a thirty-six holes total of 134. This was mainly due to a splendid outward half of thirty-one in the second round.

Ferrier was an early finisher and set of a stiff mark at which other players had to aim.

Lew Worsham, former United States open champion, who had shared the lead at sixty-five on the first round, took seventy-one yesterday and with 136 finished the day two strokes behind Ferrier and one ahead of Roberto de Vicenzeo (Argentine) and Pete Copper (137).

Cooper had shared the first round lead with Worsham but slipped to 72 in the second round.

Yoshiro Hayashi, Tokyo, slipped to eighty today for a 153 total at the halfway mark. He could not get under par for a single hole. His wood shots strayed on the longer holes and his putting was off just enough to add strokes to his scores. He appeared to have lost the touch which produced a seventy-three yesterday.

Torakichi "Pete" Nakamura, Tokyo Area open champion from Yokohoma, finished strongly today to equal par seventy-two. That was six strokes under his first round card and gave him a thirty-six hole total of 150.

He ran into his only serious trouble on the fourth hole. His second shot missed the green and after shipping on, took three putts for a two over par six.

Fine putting produced birdies on the tenth and fifteenth.

Captain's Request Granted

INDIAN VOLLEY BALL TEAM STRENGTHENED

NEW DELHI, Aug. 9 (PTI).

Nine members of the Indian Volley Ball team to the second World Volley-Ball Championships to be held at Moscow left by train for Ahmedabad en route to Moscow today.

Two Delhi players and manager of the team, Mr. H. P. Chakravarty who are held up here for getting the necessary passports will leave later.

Two other players Lalji from U.P. and Suliman from Travancore and Chickpapiah, the Public Relations Officer of the team, will join the team at Ahmedabad.

The Indian team left in good spirits this morning when Somnath, the captain of the team, said that his request for an additional booster has been conceded by the Selection Committee. "The presence of Gurbux Singh from PEPSU who will be the thirteenth player, has strengthened the team" he added.

Mr. H. P. Khole, the coach of the Indian team, said that his players will have time for playing three practice matches before taking part in the Championships which is run on the league basis from Aug. 17, to 19. Asked about the chances of the Indian team, Mr. Kholi said that India would lead the Asian Countries.

V. V. Deo Rana and T. O. Joseph two of the five officials who were to accompany the team, have dropped out, it is learnt.

205 SPORTS STARS FLEE IRON CURTAIN IN 4 YEARS

VIENNA, Aug. 8.

A SURVEY here shows that at least 205 prominent athletes from Communist-dominated countries in Europe have sought refuge in other countries in the past four years.

Included in the total are 138 Czechoslovak stars who have fled since the Communist coup d'etat in Prague.

The survey also numbers 49 Hungarian athletes of international reputation, and 14 Polish athletes.

Hungarian stars who have fled from their country include Geza Boldyszar, Michael Kincses, and other members of the famous Hungarian Football Club. A leading Hungarian woman tennis player, Alice Florian, also fled.

The total for Poland includes football players Giemza and Habowski and Wladyslaw Skonecki who had gained the reputation as a top tennis star in Poland in 1949 and 1950. Alexander Tupalski, star in Olympics hockey competition, also joined his countrymen abroad.

Among the large number of Czechoslovaks was the entire otpnotch Czsch hockey team including Oleg Zabrodsky, Oldrich Kucera and Josef Malecek, which sought refuge while playing in Switzerland.

The former world champion woman figure skater, Aja Vrzanova, also was counted among the Czech refugees, as was Jaroslav Drobny and Vladimir Cernik, Davis Cup tennis stars. Drobny recently competed at Wimbledon tennis events for Egypt.

U.S's Good Sart In Zonal Final

MONTREAL, August 9 (PTI-Reuter): United States made a good start in the North American Zone Final of the Davis Cup competition today when Herb Flam won the opening single against Canada's Henri Rochon Winner of this tie meet the other interzone winners, Italy of Europe or India of Asiatic, for the right of challenging Australia for the trophy later in the year.

The score in Flam's favour was 6-2 8-6, 6-2.

Rochon's brief moment of glory was in the second set when he came from behind to level at six all only to lose the next two games.

The United States also won the second singles when Victor Seixas raced through three sets against Lorne Main, two-handed player from Montreal and Vancouver 6-2, 6-3, 6-4.

The double match will be played today and the series will finish with two singles matches on Sunday.

Rain Curtails First Day's Play

GLOUCESTER 96 FOR NO LOSS AGAINST INDIA

CHELTENHAM, August 9

Overnight rain delayed the start of the match between Gloucester and the Indian touring team here today.

Play was scheduled to begin at 12-30 local time, for the turf had recovered rapidly. But just before Gloucestershire were ready to bat, Haing won the toss, a heavy shower swept the ground.

Further delay was inevitable.

The fact that play started at all was the most surprising feature of the cricket here.

The heavy rain through the night and a series of rain storms this morning and in the early afternoon suggested that it was hopeless to contemplate any play but the ground absorbed the rain in remarkable fashion and the game began at four thirty local time. This meant two and half hours play could be expected if there were no further interruptions by rain.

The slowness of the turf restricted the value of several strokes when Emmet and Young opened for the county. Emmet who was in India, found the boundary with a cover drive off Phadkar and a leg hit from Ramchand. Each time he was helped by the fact that the ball travelled down a steep incline. The pitch gave the Indian bowlers no assistance.

At the close of play Gloucestershire opening pair, Emmet and Young were batting with 60 and 30 respectively in a total of 96 for no loss.

The scores were:—

Gloucestershire (1st Innings) Emmet batting 60, Young batting 30, Extras 6, Total (for no loss) 96.

BOWLING ANALYSIS: Phadkar13-4-33-0; Ramchand 8.1-2-18-0; Hazare 7-1-16-0; Ghulam Ahmed 1-0 14-0; Umrigar 2-1-9-0.

THE TEAMS

INDIA: P. Roy, D. K. Gaekwad, H. R. Adhikari, V. S. Hazare, V. L. Manjrekar, P. R. Umrigar, D. G. Phadkar, G. S. Ramchand, M. K. Mantri, S. G. Shinde and Ghulam Ahmed.

GLOUCESTER: G. M. Emmet, D. M. Young, T. W. Graveney, F. P. McHugh, C. A. Milton, Sir D. Bailey, A. E. Wilson, C. J. Scott, G. E. Lambert, C. Cook and B. D. Wells.

Manjrekar Leads In Batting Averages

LONDON, August 9.

Following are the averages of the first three in batting and bowling among the Indian tourists now in England:—

BATTING

	In.	N.O	Runs	H.S	Aver
Manjrekar	22	6	766	133	47.87
Umrigar	31	5	1154	229*	44.38
Adhikari	22	4	705	101*	39.16

Note: Asterick denotes not out.

BOWLING

	O.	M.	R.	W.	Av.
G. Ahmed	583.1	182	1244	59	21.08
Gaekwad	161.1	42	388	16	24.25
Hazare	331.5	111	676	26	26.00

Indian Team Draws With Zurich Club

ZURICH, August 9 (PTI-Reuter): The Indian Olympic Football team drew 0-0 with Zurich Club here today. Rain falling during the whole of the game. Three thousand spectators watched the match.

Foodgrains Levy To Be Lifted?

HYDERABAD (Dn.) Aug. 9 (PTI): Considering the present food situation in the State, Government was considering abolition of levy completely from Marathwada and Karnataka areas, Dr. M. Chenna Reddy, State's Supply Minister told a public meeting at Ahmedpur in Bidar district.

India will be the venue for the next conference of the International Red Cross in 1956.

KASHMIR AGREEMENT IMPLICATION

(Continued from Page 3 Col. 5)

want to invest money on implements of improved methods for the very simple reason that the returns on his uneconomic holdings do not justify extra expenditure on capital investments. That is why, I feel, once Government assistance in the Development Villages or Community Project Areas is withdrawn, the peasants will revert to their old ways. I, therefore, feel that all grandiose schemes of Community Projects etc. will meet the fate of Model Village Schemes or Development Schemes of the past.

(d) The ultimate solution of the problems created by the small holdings will be formation of farms run on co-operative or collective lines. But these forms can succeed only after intensive education and propaganda among the villagers.

QUICK CROPS

(e) For purposes of making the best job and producing the maximum possible from small holdings. I suggest that we should lay emphasis on dry cropping and popularise quick ripening crops. The Agriculture Research Departments will have to be harnessed to this task and they must proceed with experiments in dry crops as well as in quick ripening crops forthwith and these varities should be introduced in the villages on a large scale.

(f) One of the reasons why the average cultivator does not welcome new implements and improved methods is that he is unwilling to take any further risk on his uneconomic holdings owing to agriculture being a continuous gamble in rainfall. Naturally, therefore, the state will have to take the initiative in the matter of construction of tube-wells, bunds, dams, etc. It will, however, be possible to get free labour from the villagers for the purpose.

(g) Public support and enthusiasm for increased production are necessary for the success of all Grow More Food plans. It is not possible to impose them from above; I think, any hierarchy of non-official organisations, as envisaged in the Report will meet the same fate as similar schemes have in the past. I, therefore, suggest that work or propaganda parties consisting of not more than 5 persons should be formed in large numbers which should move from village to village with the main purpose of creating a kind of enthusiasm among the peasants leading to an uncompromising determination to fight against poverty and unemployment. These work parties should tell the peasants about the Government Departments which exist for meeting their demands.

As a matter of fact, this kind of restiveness and ferment should be create to such an extent that the peasants will almost 'harass' the Agriculture or Development officers, so that the latter are compelled to meet their demands.

If we are successful in creating such an atmosphere in the villages against poverty and the present day conditions of life, I think, half of our task will have been accomplished. This will also activise the Government staff and compel them to perform their duties promptly and efficiently.

WORKERS' PARTIES

(h) These workers, parties will, at a village meeting, ask every cultivator what additional production he can achieve in the next season and what assistance and guidance he requires from the Government. It will be the duty of the local authorities to provide this assistance. The workers' parties will keep a regular check on the efforts of the cultivators who have promised additional production and get them assistance and guidance, whenever necessary.

(i) The Grow More Food targets are at present calculated in terms of units of work and it is wrong to think of them in terms of additional production. This practice should be given up as it is both unrealistic and misleading. Instead, the All-India target should be a total of the additional production as pledged by the cultivators at a village meeting before the workers' parties."

Estates Duty Bill On Tapis

Housing Board And Eviction Of Tenants

BILL IN BOMBAY ASSEMBLY

Personal Inams To Be Abolished

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

POONA, August 9.

THE BOMBAY ASSEMBLY PASSED THE THIRD READING OF THE BILL ABOLISHING THE PERSONAL INAMS IN THE BOMBAY STATE.

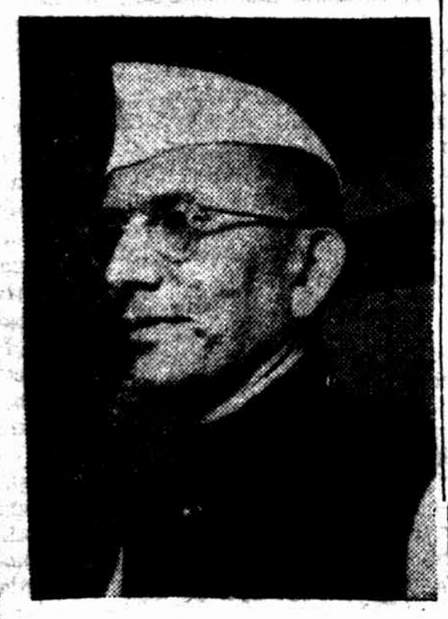
Speaking in opposition to the amendment proposing immediate inclusion of the merged areas in the present measure the Chief Minister Mr. Morarji Desai said that he understood the anxiety of those who moved the amendment and was in sympathy with the cause.

But, added Mr. Morarji, the Government was also anxious to remove those anachronisms and they were at them for the last three years. But if they tried to remove them in a hurry, confusion would be worse confounded.

The Chief Minister explained that there were various kinds of tenures in the merged areas and while abolishing them, the Government must see that no loopholes remained or hardships caused to the tenants. If that precaution was not taken, a lot of litigation would arise, he said.

Mr. Desai further said that no single comprehensive measure was possible and the Government would have to bring forward a series of measures. Four such Bills have already been prepared by the Revenue Department. He hoped that within a year it was likely to bring merged areas in line with the other parts of the State in matters of land tenure system.

After the Chief Minister's assurance, the amendment was withdrawn.



The Sponsor

EVICTION OF TENANTS

POONA, August 9 (PTI):

A BILL to amend the Bombay Housing Board Act, 1948, was severely criticised by the members of the Opposition in the Bombay Legislative Assembly today. The bill empowers a competent authority to evict tenents occupying tenements constructed by the Housing Board, we are in arrears for more than two months.

Introducing the bill Mr. G. D. Tapase, the Minister for Rehabilitation, said that arrears of rent from the tenants of the Housing Board had mounted to Rs. 572,000 till June this year. The Public Accounts Committee of the Government of Bombay, he said, had expressed the view that it was essential that vigorous steps should be taken to recover these arrears of rent, if necessary, by the enactment of suitable legislation. The Bombay Housing Board had taken all possible steps to recover the arrears through suits and distress warrants.

Six thousand seven hundred fifty eviction notices had so been served by the Government, besides 700 suits filed in courts and more than 200 distress warrants executed.

In spite of this, the arrears were gradually increasing, especially because in some colonies of the Board, namely, Sion-Dharavi and I.R.B.S.D. Borivli, most of the tenants had stopped payment of rent altogether for the past several months.

The Housing Board had found it difficult to manage its estates under the ordinary law like other private landlords because the Housing Board's tenants were taken on the lottery without too detailed check on their financial

(Continued on Page 15)

ALL-INDIA HOUSING SCHEME

Delhi Conference At Month End

NEW DELHI, August 9 (PTI): A subsidised housing scheme for the construction of 40,000 single as well as multi-storeyed tenements during 1952-53 has been drawn up by the Government of India, it was learnt here today.

An all-India conference to consider the scheme is expected to be held in New Delhi on August 25 and 26. It will be attended by the representatives of the State Governments, industrialists and workers.

Under the scheme the construction of houses of a minimum standard for industrial workers and others in low-income groups will be carried out partly through regional housing boards, or through governments, central or state, and partly through employers, co-operatives of industrial workers and other co-operative house-building societies.

The scheme provides for central subsidies up to 50 per cent of the cost, and loans for the balance, where houses would be built by Government. In the case of houses built for industrial workers by employers or co-operative societies, the subsidy would be 25 per cent of the cost and loans up to 37-1|2 per cent of the cost of construction might also be made available at a suitable rate of interest.

Latest From Gamma

ATHENS, August 9: A Greek patrol last night inspected the disputed frontier island of Gamma, where Greeks fired on Bulgarians two days ago, it was officially announced here.

They did not find any Bulgarians and withdrew from the island, it was understood.

INTRODUCTION ON MONDAY

Measure Of "Economic Justice"

NEW DELHI, Aug. 9 (PTI).

THE Finance Minister is expected to introduce the Estate Duty Bill on Monday.

This Bill has had a chequered career and has repeatedly been demanded by both Congress party members and the Opposition as a measure of "economic justice."

In the current session, however, Government is not likely to proceed beyond the introduction stage.

Present indications are that the House of the People may have to sit till August 14. in order to give time to the Upper House to pass the reserve and auxiliary air forces bill.

Red Bandits In Borneo

SINGAPORE, August 9: The Government of Sarawak has declared a state of emergency in the Kuching area, where bandits killed a policeman and wounded two others on Wednesday. It was announced here today.

The four bandits one believed to be a woman, left behind Communist pamphlets and written demands for money. It was the first sign of Communist terrorist activity in Borneo.

The four bandits fled to the jungle when their car was hit by police fire and burst into flames. An official report identified the bandits with a gang who extorted four thousand Straits dollars (about 465 pounds sterling) from the village shopkeepers at Batu Kingtang, nine miles from Kuching.

199 PEASANT VOLUNTEERS ARRESTED

March To Surat Collector's Office

SURAT, Aug. 9 (PTI).

ONE HUNDRED and 99 out of 280 peasant volunteers led by Mr. Mangubhai Patel, member of the Gujerat Socialist Executive and Joint Secretary of the Surat District Socialist Party, were taken into police custody at 7 p.m. for entering the compound of the Collector's office in defiance of the District Magistrate's order.

The District Magistrate's order served on Mr. Patel prohibited assemblies and processions within hundred of yards of Killa (castle).

The peasant volunteers who continued squatting and shouting slogans before the main gate of the Collector's office for the second day today, demanded in a letter to the Collector an immediate reply to their three-point memorandum submitted yesterday against the division of factories.

The main gate of the compound was kept closed till 7 p.m.

Another notice was served on the leader declaring the assembly unlawful and asking the demonstrators to disperse.

The volunteers refused to disperse and entered the Killa, when the gate was opened.

The number of volunteers arrested rose to 201 when two young boys were also arrested. They were sent to a remand home.

So far 88 volunteers have been sentenced to varying terms since the movement started on July 15. The movement was against the artificial division of factories into smaller units by managements to circumvent labour laws.

Majority of the factories were closed today as the workers struck work.

FOOD-PRICE HARTAL IN GWALIOR

GWALIOR, Aug. 9 (PTI): Hartal was observed in Gwalior today in response to the call of the "Anah Sankat Niwarak Samiti" (United Food-price Increase Resistance Committee) to protest against the rise in the price of wheat in the open market here.

The rise in price according to the Samiti, is the direct result of the State Government's increasing the price of wheat from Rs. 17-8 to Rs. 21-8 at the controlled shops.

All shops and business establishments, including the vegetable market and restaurants, were closed and the normal trade in the city was at standstill.

The Jiwajirao Cotton Mills and other factories in the industrial area were not affected by the hartal.

STUDENTS OBSERVE 'MARTYRDOM' DAY

Students in Gwalior absented from schools and colleges today from their classes to observe the second anniversary of the "martyrdom" of Harisingh and Darshansingh, the two students who were killed in the police firing at the Secretariat two years ago.

The students took out a procession which, after parading through the main streets of the town, terminated at the Victoria College grounds where the two "martyrs" had been cremated.

The students forced entry into the grounds as the college gate was closed and placed flowers on the cremation spot.

FOUR-POINT PLAN FOR LAND REFORM

Chief Ministers Discuss With Congress Cabinet

NEW DELHI, Aug. 9.

LAND reform and certain changes proposed in the Congress constitution will be among the main subjects to come up for discussion before the Congress Working Committee which meets here tomorrow, it is learnt.

The Committee will also consider and draft resolutions for the forthcoming session of the All-India Congress Committee at Indore.

The Congress Working Committee today informally met the Chief Ministers of states and discussed the land problem, it is learnt.

The chief ministers of Uttar Pradesh, Orissa, Rajasthan, Madhya Bharat, Saurashtra and Bihar were present.

The Committee, which meets tomorrow, will discuss the question fully on the basis of a note prepared by the Planning Commission and another by Mr. Hare Krushna Mahatab, Secretary-General of the Congress Parliamentary Party.

The land problem was understood to have been discussed by the Committee today with particular reference to Hyderabad. The Planning Minister [illegible] Gulzarilal Nanda and mem[illegible] of the Planning Commiss[illegible] Mr. R. K. Patil, had rece[illegible] visited the state.

MAHATAB PLAN

Mr. Mahatab's note, which the Committee will consider tomorrow, is understood to suggest a four-point plan for land reform.

The plan seeks to inves[illegible] occupancy right on the actua[illegible] cultivator and absolve him o[illegible] payment of rent to the own[illegible] er on his payment of a lump sum to be fixed by law. It also lays down that no one should be allowed to keep land fallow for more than two years, in which case the land will be liable to be tak[illegible] en over and leased out fo[illegible] cultivation by the state.

Other items on the agend[illegible] before the Committee will b[illegible] the changes proposed in th[illegible] Congress constitution by the constitution sub-committee and drafting of resolutions to be placed before the forthcoming session of the All-India Congress Committee at Indore.

One of the main changes in the constitution proposed by the sub-committee is in the objective clause—substitution of "... the establishment in India by peaceful and legitimate means of a co-operative commonwealth..." by "the establishment by peaceful democratic and co-operative means of a classless society."

Among the special invitees expected to attend the meeting are: Dr. Kailas Nath Katju, Mr. Lal Bahadur Shastri, Mr. Gulzarilal Nanda, Mr. Jagjivan Ram, Mr. Rafi Ahmad Kidwai, Mr. Hare Krushna Mahatab, Mr. Atulya Ghosh, Dr. Sri Krishna Sinha and Mr. S. K. Patil.

Walked On Fire Unhurt

COLOMBO, Aug. 9 (PTI): A Buddhist spinster, twenty year old Agnes Nona was the first woman to walk unscathed through the red-hot embers at the annual fire-walking ceremony at Kataragama, South-East Ceylon this week.

A year ago she was gravely ill from heart trouble and took a vow before one of the temple gods at Kataragama that if cured she would cross the fire.

Miss Nona fulfilled her vow unhurt, but an English Methodist Minister, the Rev. Eric Robinson, who joined the procession of fire-walkers had to go to hospital later with blistered feet.

Hindus, Buddhists, Muslims and Christians flock to Kataragama for the August fire festival.

MOLTEN GOLD STICKS TO FIREMEN'S BOOTS

PARIS, Aug. 9 (PTI-Reuter): Molten gold stuck to the boots of firemen when they put out a fire last night in the central shop and workhouse of Christofle leading Paris goldsmiths.

Damage estimated today at "tens of millions of francs" was caused by the fire, which melted jewellery and gold plates.

Spy Sentenced To Death

BERLIN, August 9 (PTI-Reuter): The East German Supreme Court today sentenced a man to death and three other people to long prison terms for alleged spying and attempted sabotage.

NO TRUCE UNDER THREAT

Red Menace In Nepal

CALCUTTA, Aug. 9 (UPA) The Nepali Congress President B. P. Koirala today called for common Indo-Nepal defense plans and foreign policy in the fight against "common enemy number one—Communism."

Mr. Koirala described Nepal's situation as explosive and said it is now established that Nepali and Indian Communists had contacted their Chinese counterparts in Tibet and were preparing for an armed uprising in Nepal.

In an interview with the Kathmandu correspondent of the Calcutta morning newspaper, "Hindustan Standard," he indicated that he would accept limited Indian intervention in Nepali political affairs to aid stabilization of the government as a first step in blocking the Communist menace.

B. P. Koirala For Bombay

KHATMANDU, Aug. 9 (UPI): The last minute decision of the Nepali Congress President, Sri B. Koirala to leave for Bombay [illegible]noon is regarded here [illegible]en and unexpected bad [illegible]the compromise talks [illegible]the two brothers going [illegible]e yesterday.

[illegible] B. P. Koirala and Sri [illegible] Prasad left Khatmandu [illegible]ternoon. They are expected [illegible]cutta tomorrow.

Nepal Reconciliation Talks Prove Abortive

KOIRALA WILL QUIT

KATHMANDU, Aug. 9.

[illegible]R. M. P. Koirala will submit the resignation of his cabi[illegible] net tomorrow, according to reliable sources here.

A royal proclamation will announce his resignation.

The King, according to these sources, is likely to ask Mr. Koirala to continue in office till an advisory regime is set up in four or five days.

The reconciliation efforts between the Prime Minister and the executive of the Nepali Congress at a conference yesterday were stated to have ended in failure.

There was no further meeting between Prime Minister Mr. M P. Koirala and the Nepali Congress president Mr. B. P. Koirala after their talks yesterday morning.

The Nepali Congress president Mr. B. P. Koirala, and the former Home Minister Mr. Surya Prasad Upadhyaya who had cancelled their visit to India yesterday, left for Patna today.

Mr. S. P. Upadhyaya, said here the compromise talks had failed because the Prime Minister changed his mind in the middle stream. "We were led to believe that Prime Minister Mr. M. P. Koirala will write a letter to the party executive facilitating reopening of the question of reconstitution of the cabinet but the letter never came."

The Prime Minister's accounts of the failure of talks was not yet available.

Meanwhile, search for advisers who are likely to number five at the most continues.

King Tribhuvan who has been ill for the last few days, has not yet recovered fully, according to palace sources. Doctor T .N. Bannerjee, the well-known physician of Bihar and two other doctors were flown here yesterday to examine him.

WORKERS STRIKE AGAINST 2-YEAR CONSCRIPTION

BRUSSELS, Aug. 9 (PTI-Reuter): Belgian workers walked out today for a 24-hour "warning" strike in protest against the recent increase in compulsory military service from one year to two.

Demonstrators, in drizzling rain, marched along the boulevards chanting "Down with two-year conscription", "One year is enough".

The strike had almost paralysed port installations and the industry was generally shut.

In Antwerp only skeleton staffs were at work or standing by in hospitals, fire stations, and other essential services.

Police said they recognised many Communist agitators among the demonstrators.

Sabotage at the Chievre military airfield near Brussels was disclosed this morning. A power cable feeding the control tower of the airfied—one of the biggest in Belgium—was cut in several places, police said.

Katju's Rejoinder To 'Red' Underground

"THERE IS GOING TO BE A GOVT. AND NOT A FARCE"

NEW DELHI, August 9.

The Home Minister, Dr. Kailashnath Katju, rejected today the Communist leader, Mr. Sundarayya's offer yesterday to surrender arms in their possession on certain conditions.

Dr. Katju said in the Council of States you may do what you like. But it is not going to be truce. I may assure you on one point. So long as government exist, you may do what you like, but government will not enter into terms with you on those conditions. (Congress cheers).

IN a fighting sixty-minute speech, Dr. Katju replying to the debate on the Preventive Detention (Second Amendment) Bill made a forthright attack on the policies of the Communists.

Dr. Katju said that he had heard for the last two days many moving speeches, but they had left him "absolutely cold". Again and again, members had asked him what the justification for extending the act was. He was reminded of a remark of a judge of the Allahabad court in 1917 "you can take the horse to the pond but you cannot make him drink."

Dr. Katju asked: "what more proof do you require than the speech delivered yesterday by my friend opposite (Mr. Sundarayya)". Members had been hearing in this House and the other for the past so many days about what was happening in Rajasthan, West Bengal, Travancore, Hyderabad, etc.

"If members in this calm, parliamentary atmosphere speak the language they do here, just fancy them when they go to a public meeting and meet innocent masses and what sort of language they would speak there."

AGAINST INDIVIDUALS

"I tell you in all confidence that for this bill, no justification is required, absolutely none, more than the speech delivered by my friend here yesterday morning.

Throughout these discussions, I have never named any particular party and I have said over and over again that this bill is directed not against political parties or groups or associations, but it is directed against individuals.

A time may come when, if we find that groups and parties and associations are combining together for a particular purpose then, to quote another famous judicial dictum, the arm of the law may be found long enough and strong enough to reach any offender whoever he may be. And the Government may take and follow the advice given by one Hon'ble friend here, and others elsewhere, and ban the whole party.

This is not a matter of personal choice or predilictions or paying homage to mere theoretical doctrines. It is a matter of peace and tranquility in this big land, and it had got to be done. I agree with my friend there who said 'Govern or otherwise get out.' You cannot govern with mealy-mouthed phrases with this under-current running."

TELENGANA

Dr. Katju said that whenever any discussion took place, Telengana was brought forward, references were made to what had happened in 1946-47, that the Nizam was bad, cultivators were groaning, razakars were shouting and all sorts of other things, but six years had elapsed since 1946.

The situation that had faced government in Telengana was not a gentle situation. "When you start a civil war and the army has to intervene, the army has got only one thing at its disposal and that is the gun. I was not here then and I do not know what happened. But whatever may have happened, they say the police started it and committed excesses, that the military came and started excesses. If I were to tell a judge that 5,000 cases of this kind had occurred, the answer would have been 'you are exaggerating.' How can you say everything in thousands and not in exact numbers? He has given it, as if he has been taking an actual census. Who started it, we do not know. But murders took place. People rose up in arms but against whom? It is not like South Korea and North Korea. Are you going to have truce and conversations carried on as if

(Continued on Page 14)

MOUSE CAUSES JEEP ACCIDENT

BELLARY, August 9 (PTI): A Jeep carrying two passengers was speeding along — off Bukkasagar, 30 miles from Bellary. There was a sudden commotion inside the vehicle. The passenger seated near the driver stamped his foot about as something hopped around his legs. Then the driver screamed, the Jeep wobbled, struck a tree and fell into a ditch.

One of the passengers had to be taken to hospital with a subfracture of the thigh, while the driver and the other passenger escaped with minor injuries.

No one, however, knew the fate of the field mouse that had run up the inside of the driver's pants.

ACHESON ON PACIFIC DEFENCE

Honolulu Talks Successful, He Says

SAN FRANCISCO, August 9 (PTI-Reuter): Mr. Dean Acheson, the United States Secretary of State, described the Pacific defence meeting in Honolulu this week as "most successful" when he arrived here last night.

"We met to organise the Anzus (Australia, New Zealand and United States) Council and also reviewed our common interests and relationships in the light of the Chinese Communist threat to the security of the Pacific area, he said before leaving for Washington.

These treaties are all a part of our continuing effort to strengthen the peace and security of the Pacific".

JAP VIEW

TOKYO, August 9.

A leading Japanese daily newspaper "Yomiuri" today describes the pacific defence talks at Honolulu this week as " a complete failure."

In an editorial the newspaper gives three reasons for its view:

1. No detailed arrangements for a NATO (North Atlantic Treaty Organisation) type of security arrangement had been reached. 2. It had been decided only to link America, Australia and New Zealand in a pact covering their Pacific island possessions without including Britain and France, who also had important Asian possessions, and 3. Japan and the other Asian nations were excluded.

Sales Tax Pourparlers

BPCC STAND SEQUEL

BOMBAY, Aug. 9 (H.S.): The Assembly Congress Party is likely to take a note of the discontent against the Multi-point Sales Tax expressed by the Bombay Pradesh Congress Committee, it is gathered here from the reactions of the supporters of Government in the Congress Assembly Party.

A spokesman of the Treasury Benches is reported to have told some dissatisfied Congressmen that the Government would take into consideration any proposals forthcoming from the Bombay Pradesh Congress or the critics of the Sales Tax Bill for the discovery of other "sources of income" to meet the present needs of the Government. The Government, he is reported to have added, aims at raising funds ov the new taxation for the implementation of the Five-Year Plan and other development schemes

It is learnt that a joint meeting of the Pradesh Congress Committee and the Assembly Congress Party will be held within the coming two or three days to discuss ways and means to find a way out.

STARVATION DEATHS IN U.P.?

PAPERS PUBLISH PICTURES

(From Our Correspondent)

ALLAHABAD, August 9: While Shri Charan Singh, Revenue Minister, and Shri G. B. Pant, Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh, continue to deny starvation deaths in Gorakhpur and Deoria districts provincial newspapers have been publishing numerous photographs of starving persons who are mere walking skeletons. One photograph is of a woman after her death reported to have taken place due to starvation.

NO STARVATION DEATH IN KOLAR

BANGALORE, August 9: Mysore Revenue Minister, Mr. Kadidal Manjappa, in charge of famine relief, denied that there were cases of starvation deaths in the drought affected areas of Kolar district.

Contradicting press reports which said that six persons had died of starvation, Mr. Manjappa told pressmen today that on close verification it was found that they were all cases of death due to absolutely natural causes and not due to starvation in any case. It was also found that they were not indigent as they were paying land taxes to Government, owned houses and cattle and spent money on medical treatment.

R. B. PAL ON INTERNATIONAL LAW COMMISSION

GENEVA, Aug. 9 (PTI-Reuter): Dr. Radha Binod Pal, former Judge of the Calcutta High Court, has been appointed to succeed Mr. Benegal Narsing Rau on the International Law Commission.

Mr. B. N. Rau is now a Judge of the Court of Justice at The Hague.

HEART STOPPED: BUT KEPT ALIVE 33 HOURS

HAMBURG, August 9 (PTI-Reuter): A 19-year old German, whose heart stopped beating for six minutes soon after he was struck by lightning on Thursday evening was kept alive for another 33 hours by an operation.

The youth died in hospital here last night.

When his heart stopped beating after his arrival in the hospital on Thursday the chief surgeon operated and massaged the heart for two minutes, making it beat again.

NO TRUCE UNDER THREAT

(Continued from Page 13)

they are being carried on at Pan Mun Jon? I was astonished.

NO TRUCE UNDER THREAT

"I have heard it before. My Hon'ble friend says 'look at my gentleness. I have made an actual offer. I have got so many guns, sten guns, bren guns and so much ammunition and I offer to present it, the conditions being don't arrest me and give me a sort of general acquittance.'

"Are you talking with a government or with your enemy? No government can remain in any country which can compromise on those terms. Members should realise what the situation will be. They (Communists) are going to dictate terms to their government. They may be patriots, other people may call them murderers. They may be robbers, other may call them Robinhoods. They may burn villages, other may call them a clearance squad, just gone to clear up a village of its refuse, dirt etc.

"The Home Minister said" "but it is not going to be a true. So long as Government exists, you may do what you like, it will not enter into terms with you on those conditions. (Congress cheers) you may keep your arms, go into the jungles, say what you like, behave as you like and live as you like. But government is not going to settle with any section of the community which holds out these threats. There is going to be a Government and not a farce. Let us be clear about it."

Mr. Narendra Dev had said many things, said Dr. Katju, but he had never said what his opinion was regarding this aspect of the matter. What would he have done if he were on the government benches? Would he have entered into negotiations?

Mr. Kunzru had dealt with lots of legal points and had given legal advice. But what had he to say to this fundamental question? "This is the undercurrent flowing in this country and we have got to face it," said the Home Minister, otherwise I do not know what will happen."

The Home Minister said that he was really happy to hear from his friend opposite that they loved the country. His friend had referred to Kalidasa and Vikramaditya and said, "our hearts are flowing with affection for our country."

After quoting Dr. Johnson's saying that 'the noblest prospect that a scotsman ever sees is the highroad leading him to England,' the Home Minister said.

"To him (Sundarayya) and many of his associates, whatever be their love for India, the noblest prospect they have got before them is the high road which leads them to some other countries both in the east and the west. So we know where we stand.

My task has really been very much lightened by the speeches which have been delivered by my friend opposite."

DEMOCRACY

The gentleman who spoke last (Mr. Bhupesh Gupta) had laid before the members the way in which their hearts were working. "Their professions and love of democracy are, I will not say unfounded, but purely camouflaged." the Home Minister said.

It was one of the misfortunes of the present generation that the same word was not used in the same sense. The same word when used in the west had one meaning, and in the east another. "Democracy there (in the east) is power of a particular party. You have elections. One list is put before the electorate. There is no other candidate. Results are announced and 99.9 per cent of the electorate went and voted. That is democracy there. They love it.

I would ask Hon'ble members opposite whether, in that democracy, a house of this description is conceivable in the countries from which they draw their spiritual consolation and sustenance and to which they are spiritually affiliated, if they believed in spirit at all, can speeches like those here be permitted? Is it conceivable? If you go to other countries, in the USA there are the un-American activities. You know what it means. In the UK there was one member of the Communist party in the last House and in the present House not a single member. But look at things here.

"Full opportunity was given here. Some people might say a mistake was made, but full opportunity was given. People went about and said whatever they liked to say." He did not want to go into the merits. People from Telengana might say that the Communists were returned because they terrorised the people. The Communists might say they had been returned, because they had served the people and the Congress had been tyrants. But whenever anything took place, they said the most extravagant things. All sorts of charges had been made "as if we had become tyrants, as if we do not love the land, we are Fascists and Good knows what else."

Acharya Narendra Dev, if he would pardon my saying so, said Dr. Katju, "had been a little doctrinaire." He talked of personal liberty as if the Congress had lost touch with the masses, with the classes and with personal liberty.

SOCIAL REVOLUTION

"We are passing through a social revolution" said Dr. Katju "in the sense that one particular order is fading away and a new order is taking its place. In Uttar Pradesh, the Zamindari is gone, and the whole character of litigation has changed there. That will be the situation in every part of the country. The relation of capital with labour is changed and a welfare state is coming into existence. The Government is doing what it can to remove hunger and disease and try to improve conditions. It is not an easy job. The rulers of the states have gone. There are two lakhs of zamindars and jagirdars in Uttar Pradesh who say that they have nothing. It is blindness to say that they have nothing. It is blindness to say that we are not passing through a social revolution. There are forces working in this country of various descriptions. I make no charge against anybody. For the third time, I am thanking my hon'ble friend (Mr. Sundarayya) who has given an inkling of the working of his mind'.

The Home Minister referred to the incidents in Delhi and in Calcutta and said that it was a question of dealing with those who incited people from behind and started conflagrations which might be difficult to control, and which might cause enormous loss of life. He could not understand the argument that because there were only three hundred or six hundred in jail under the preventive detention act, the act should be removed from the statute book. Nobody wanted to put any one in jail. That was not the object of the act. The number under detention showed that the act had been used most cautiously and gently. "I really wondered all these twenty days", said Dr. Katju "why my hon'ble friends (Communists) are deadly opposed to the act. Does it mean that it will interfere with some kind of programme?"

The Home Minister reiterated his assurances that he would write to the states to see whether legal assistance could not be made available to detenus in preparing their representation.

Referring to suggestions that the act should be restricted to certain areas, the Home Minister said there were constitutional objections.

If they did not apply it in any particular area, there was nothing to prevent a state Government from enacting a measure. But he would write to those states where they had now "a clean slate" and tell them that before they thought of having recourse to the act, they should consult the centre and discuss the matter with them.

Burma is calling for tenders from British and European shipyards for new and second-hand vessels, the Government announced.

EVA PERON'S LAST JOURNEY

BUENOS AIRES, August 9 (PTI-Reuter): Flowers rained down from balonies to form a multi-coloured carpet along the broad Avenida de Mayo this morning when Eva Peron's coffin was taken on a specially raised gun carriage from the Ministry of Labour to Congress, two kilometres away.

Draped in the Argentine war flag and the banner of the Peronista Party, the coffin was drawn slowly through lines of steel helmeted troops by three files of workers, men and women, dressed in white shirts and black trousers or skirts.

President Juan Peron, his face sad and drawn, walked behind the gun carriage. Then came members of Evita's family and following them were Cabinet Ministers and other national dignitaries.

The coffin will lie in the Congress building tonight and tomorrow and will be borne to the Labour Confederation headquarters, where it will remain until a mausoleum is built in the centre of the city.

KING TALAL TO ABDICATE?

CAIRO, August 9 (PTI): The Cairo newspaper "Akhbar-el-Yom" today published a report from Beirut that the Jordan Regency Council might soon seek the abdication of King Talal in favour of his 17-year old son Emir Hussein.

The newspaper's Beirut correspondent added that the King had had "frequent fits."

KASHMIR HEAD OF STATE

SRINAGAR, August 9 (UPI): Yuvaraj Karan Singh, regent of the Jammu and Kashmir state, on his return from Bombay discussed with the Kashmir Premier Sheikh Abdullah certain points regarding the appointment of the head of the state. Talks will be resumed after the return of Mr. D. P. Dar, deputy Home Minister to Srinagar. Mr. Dar has gone to Delhi to consult the Government of India on the draft proposals to be brought in the forthcoming session of the Kashmir Constituent Assembly in the connection.

PRAJA PARISHAD

Opening the two-day convention of Jammu Praja Parishad this afternoon, its president Pandit Premnath Dogra said that the people of Jammu were in no way prepared to regard the Kashmir Constituent Assembly as a body representing them. The Convention was attended by about 500 delegates from the various parts of Jammu and Kashmir.

Stop Press

AT CAIRO

CAIRO, August 9 (PTI): Members of the Diplomatic Corps called on the recently appointed provisional Regency Council at the Abdin Palace here to congratulate them on their assumption of the Royal prerogatives. Among those who called were Mr. Jefferson Caffery, American Ambassador, Sir Ralph Stevenson, British Ambassador, Mr. Maurice Couve de Murville, French Ambassador, and Don Domingo de Las Butvenas, Spanish Ambassador.

BORDER INCIDENTS

CALCUTTA, August 9: One person was injured when the Pakistani police fired on a country-boat carrying some persons to the Indian Union across Mathabhanga on August 7 near Nasaripara in Murshidabad district, it was officially learnt here today.

Another border report stated that a West Punjabi-Muslim was arrested at Bongaon border station yesterday, when he was entering the Indian Union from Eastern Pakistan without a permit.

NAPALM HAVOC

LONDON, August 9 (PTI-Reuter): The Soviet news agency Tass said today that more than 1500 people living in Hamhung, 115 miles north-east of Pyongyang, and neighbouring villages were killed or wounded in a fortnight by bombing by American planes.

"Dozens of villages have been burnt down by Napalm and delayed action bombs were used on a large scale," the agency said.

END OF ERA OF BANDITRY

Last Of Giuliano Gang Shot Dead

TRAPANI (Sicily), August 9 (PTI-Reuter): An era of banditry unmatched for violence, bloodshed and terror in the history of Sicily has ended—closed by the vendettas, treachery and jealousies of the bandits themselves.

The bodies of the last two of the Sicilian "bandit king" Salvator Giuliano, were found beside a lonely road near here yesterday, riddled with machinegun bullets. The two men, Passatempo and De Maria, had taken to the hills after Giuliano was killed in police ambush more than a year ago.

The police believed they were killed by friends of the late "bandit king" Giuliano, on suspicion that they had betrayed their former chief.

This ends the whole Giuliano gang, which police said, has gradually been destroyed by the betrayals of its own members.

MACAO CONTACTS PEKING

MACAO, August 9 (PTI-Reuter): Macao officials have contacted the Chinese Government by telephone and radio in an effort to settle the recent border dispute, according to usually reliable sources.

Details of the radio and telephone contacts were not disclosed but it was expected that the dispute would be settled within a few days.

Chinese emissaries who last week were reported to have crossed the border into China in an effort to settle the incidents have postponed their return.

Fatal Fall

BOMBAY, Saturday.

A young girl while sweeping the balcony of her home fell from the third floor of a building today.

Sarojini Subarao, the girl, died before she could be removed to hospital.

Millworker's Sad End

BOMBAY, Saturday.

A forty-year old millworker died in his home today shortly after being discharged from the K.E.M. hospital where he had been taken for treatment.

Babu Sandag, the deceased, was accidently struck by an iron bar, while on duty earlier in the day.

CLOUDY SKIES WITH OCCASIONAL SHOWERS

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The Santa Cruz Meteorological Station in its weather bulletin tonight forecasted cloudy weather with occasional showers for Bombay City and Suburbs on Sunday.

During the day Colaba recorded 6 cents rainfall and Santa Cruz a quarter-inch.

Total rainfall from June 1 at Santa Cruz is 83.8 inches, and at Colaba 53.7 inches, which is plus 6 inches.

Between 8-30 a.m., and 5-30 p.m., today light to moderate showers occurred in the Konkan, South Deccan (Desh) and Hyderabad, and in a few places in Saurashtra and Gujerat.

In the same period Hyderabad recorded half an inch of rainfall, Mahabaleshwar three-quarters of an inch and Belgaum quarter of an inch.

During the next twenty-four hours rain is expected to be widespread in the Konkan and North Hyderabad with the chances of a few heavy showers.

Thundershowers will be fairly widespread in Deccan (Desh), South Hyderabad, Gujerat and Saurashtra.

LUCKNOW: The three-year suspension orders against 40 of the 920 U. P. Congressmen suspended for various terms in June by the U. P. Congress Committee for working against official Congress candidates during last elections have been withdrawn following their tendering written apologies to the UPCC President, Mr. Algurai Shastri.

COMMONWEALTH TALKS PLANS

LONDON, August 9 (PTI-Reuter): Senior Commonwealth officials will meet privately in London in the last week of September to prepare for the Commonwealth Prime Ministers' conference in late November, authoritative sources said here today.

They said the general intention was that the officials should work here until about the middle of October.

They would then be able to fly back to the Commonwealth capitals to report to their Governments on their discussions.

This would give the Commonwealth Governments a clear month in which to study the results of the officials talks.

Arab States To Set Up Military Council

CAIRO, August 9 (PTI): Commanders of armed forces and military experts from Arab League nations will meet in Cairo on August 23 to set up permanent Military Council of Arab States

Abdel Rahman Azzam, Secretary-General of the Arab League, announced today that invitations had been sent to the Governments of Arab countries to send delegations to the proposed military leaders' conference.

The Arab League Security Pact, now ratified by four out of seven member states, has become effective and Arab League headquarters has completed plans for its implementation.

JAPS BUILD HELICOPTER

TOKYO, Aug. 9 (PTI-R... Japanese newspapers toda... tured stories of a jet-pr... 'Helicopter' built here by a ... nese aircraft designer.

An aviation writer said plane had a 60 horse power on each of two rotor tips.

Imports Into Pakistan

LETTERS OF CREDIT COMPULSORY

BOMBAY, Saturday: It has b... made compulsory for importers ... Pakistan to open letters of cre... through authorised dealers in f... eign exchange for all imports ... to Pakistan, it is authoritative... learnt here.

The only items which are excluded for this purpose are (A) machinery, chemicals and medicines and (B) perishable goods such as fruits, vegetables, and betel leaves.

No letters of credit are allowed to be opened for import of perishables into Pakistan, and remittances are not authorised except with prior approval of the State Bank of Pakistan.

SUGAR PRODUCTION PROBLEMS

RANCHI, August 9 (PTI): Mahesh Prasad Sinha, Bihar's Minister of Information and Industries, said here yesterday that the "country today is faced with problems connected with over production of sugar while we were in the grip of under production only a season before."

Mr. Sinha, who was addressing a conference of officials and non-officials, including members of the State Legislature, and the representatives of Sugar Industry, added that "this vicious circle of under production and over production must be broken."

Conditions of the sugar market, he said, had made it urgently necessary to reduce the price of sugar which depended mainly on prices of sugarcane. No appreciable reduction in sugar price was possible without bringing down the price of cane. He said the price of cane had to be fixed so as to give a fair return to the growers keeping of course in view the present market conditions of sugar.

GENERAL NAGUIB WILL NOT BUDGE

Threat Of Dictatorship If Clean-Up Fails

CAIRO, August 9 (PTI).

GENERAL MOHAMMED NAGUIB, Commander-in-Chief of the Egyptian Armed Forces and the man who brought about King Farouk's abdication a fortnight ago, said here last night that he saw no reason to proclaim a dictatorship in Egypt "at present," writes M. Sivaram, PTI Special Correspondent.

But he added that such a move might become necessary should Egypt's political parties fail to carry out a thorough cleanup of the nation's political life.

The grizzled soldier who led Egypt's bloodless military coup told PTI he was not satisfied at the way the political parties had so far responded to the demand that they should purge themselves of graft and of corrupt elements. This was held to be the essential preliminary to a return to honest and efficient parliamentary government in Egypt, he said.

"It may be necessary for us to issue a stern warning" General Naguib said. This warning would be issued through the Civilian Government.

"Fortunately the best relations exist between the Armed Forces and the Aly Maher Government", he declared.

NOT IMPRESSED

Commenting on recent manifestos and policy statements by Egyptian political parties, and the an[illegible]ments of "cleaning up" [illegible]ns made by some of them, [illegible] Naguib indicated that he [illegible] in the least impressed by [illegible]moves.

"Everybody seems to believe he [illegible]n angel" General Naguib said. [illegible]eferring to the Wafd Party's [illegible]missal of fourteen leaders, in[illegible]ling three former members of [illegible] Cabinet, General Naguib dec[illegible]d "most of the evil elements [illegible]nding to the very top still re[illegible]in untouched. What I think [illegible] the Wafd cleanup goes for all [illegible]her parties too."

The Wafd Party's Assistant Secretary General, Soliman Gannam, was waiting in the room next door [illegible] met General Naguib, as he made [illegible]s statement.

NO COMPROMISE

General Naguib made his statement sitting behind a large desk [illegible] the army administration build[illegible]g which was the headquarters of [illegible]he coup. He spoke in English. Though reluctant to be drawn into a discussion of the Anglo-Egyptian dispute, General Naguib stated that Egypt would in no way compromise on the national demand that British forces evacuate Egyptian soil.

He said, "British insistence on maintaining their forces in Egypt is against their own interests. We want to be on friendly terms with Britain as well as with everyone else. It is in Britain's own interests to come to an amicable settlement and gain Egypt's lasting friendship."

General Naguib welcomed the ratification of the Arab League Security Pact which he called "a necessary step." He added "it may even lead to a larger defence system in this region."

But he made no direct reference to the Western-sponsored Middle East Defence Command.

Earlier, General Naguib had received Abdel Rahaman Assam, Secretary General of the National Arab League, and discussed with him the question of inviting Commanders-in-Chief and Military experts of the various Arab nations to implement the Collective Security Pact.

According to the Special Protocol of the Arab League Security Pact, this should take place within one month.

General Naguib stated that neither the Egyptian Government nor the American Government had broached the subject of training Egyptian officers in the United States or of equipping the Egyptian Armed Forces with supplies from America.

The Egyptian military leader said he had been asked by a correspondent whether he would prefer having an American Military Mission here to train Egyptian armed forces than to sending Egyptian officers for training to the United States.

"I said I would rather prefer to have Egyptian forces trained in the United States," he stated, "and of course we would not refuse equipment for our Armed Forces if offered by the United States, Britain or anybody else."

Special Powers To Mossadeq

TEHERAN, Aug. 9 (PTI): The Persian Senate, after a two and half hour discussion, this morning decided to seek further enlightenment and explanation from Premier Mohammed Mossadeq before voting him the "total" powers for six months already given him by the Majlis (lower house).

The Senate appointed a delegation of nine to meet the Premier this evening and discuss the question further.

Three Senators, including the Premier's son-in-law, Matin Daftari, spoke against giving Dr. Mossadeq the special powers for which he has asked.

Senator Abolfasl Lessani pointed out that granting the Premier these powers was unconstitutional and would, in effect, put the legislature out of action for six months.

Senators Hossein Naghavi and Zahirultalam, on the other hand, justified the Premier's demand and quoted previous instances of special powers being given to Ministers.

BRITAIN CONSULTS UNITED STATES

LONDON, August 9: Britain is consulting the United States this weekend on the terms of the recent Persian note on the oil dispute, a usually reliable source said here today.

British Foreign Secretary, Anthony Eden studied the note this morning with his experts at the Foreign Office.

The British reply to the Persian note is not expected to be sent from London until after this weekend, diplomatic quarters said here.

PHILOSOPHER GUIDE

NEW DELHI, Aug. 9 (PTI): The Chairman, Dr. Radhakrishnan, told a Communist member in the Council of States today: "There may be much sorrow without tears, much joy without exultation, and much passion without excitement".

The Chairman made these remarks referring to the language used by a Communist member, Mr. Bhupesh Gupta, in winding up the general debate on the Preventive Detention (Second Amendment) Bill.

Mr. Gupta had already exceeded the time limit and was still on his legs when the Chairman, with his characteristic remark "Thank you", asked the member to resume his seat.

Reds To Observe Protest Day

MADRAS, August 9 (PTI): Mr. Ajoy Ghosh, General Secretary of the Communist Party of India, in a statement to the press today declared that British Gurkha recruiting centres in India should be disbanded and the British recruiting officers sent away from the country. He said no transit and other facilities should be given for those who were recruited by the British.

Mr. Ghosh appealed to all parties and organisations in the country to observe August 24 as a day of 'National Protest' against the policy of the Nehru Government on this issue.

TO PROPITIATE RAIN GOD

DIBRUGARH, August 9 (PTI): Frogs are being married to propitiate rain-god in some interior villages where rain has failed for over two weeks.

Apprehensive of crop failure due to want of timely showers, villagers are daily celebrating frogs' marriages expecting rain as a blessing from rain god to his "beloved children" on their wedding day.

On the day of the first marriage a storm blew over a village, but rain did not follow. More marriages had therefore, been arranged.

Reserve Bank And Co-ops.

DESHMUKH ON HELP TO AGRICULTURISTS

NAGPUR, Aug. 9 (PTI): India's Finance Minister Mr. C. D. Deshmukh said here today that the co-operative movement in India had "a very large field of intense endeavour" before it, especially with the gradual disappearance or abatement of the elements of the landlord and the money-lender.

Mr. Deshmukh was inaugurating Sir Madhaorao Deshpande Co-operative Fellowship Fund to commemorate the completion of thirty-five years of service of Sir Madhaorao Deshpande in the field of co-operation in Madhya Pradesh. The Governor Dr. Pattabhi Sitaramayya presided over the function.

Mr. Deshmukh said that the Planning Commission had placed "a great deal of faith and reliance on the development of the co-operative mechanism especially in the field of agricultural production".

Referring to the role of the Reserve Bank in the development of co-operative movement in the country, Mr. Deshmukh said that the Bank had "a very well-qualified Agricultural Credit Department" which was "in continuous touch with co-operators all over the country". Under the scheme of loans on special terms of co-operative institutions introduced by him, he said, the Reserve Bank had so far sanctioned Rs. twelve crores to various provincial co-operative banks.

The Finance Minister said that the Reserve Bank was now engaged firstly in making a factual survey of rural credit requirements and secondly in devising some means by which credit, in greater and greater proportion, could reach the agriculturist classes and cultivators. He said he expected that the report of this survey would be out some time in October or November and then, the Reserve Bank would be in a position to extend its utility.

Mr. Deshmukh suggested that in addition to research and study, the Madhya Pradesh Provincial Co-operative Bank should institute a system of prizes for the best co-operators who showed by their work that they had taken most active part in the movement.

On behalf of the Provincial Co-operative Bank, a cheque for Rs. 35,000 was presented for the opening of the Madhaorao Deshpande Co-operative Fellowship Fund. Sir Madhaorao Deshpande announced a personal donation of Rs 5,000 towards the fund.

THREE KILLED IN MILITARY EXERCISE

BADOCYN HAUSEN, Aug. 9 (PTI-Reuter): Three British soldiers were killed in a jeep accident and one officer and two other ranks are feared drowned in the British Army's Rhine river crossing exercise "Spearhead" which ended last night, the Rhine Army announced here today.

The three soldiers were killed in an explosion when their jeep struck a projectile left over from World War II. The projectile which caused the casualties was found on a farm near Weeze last night.

The officer and two other ranks listed as missing, presumed drowned, were taking part in the crossing of the Rhine during the exercises.

FLAG-BEARING TAXIS

Decision To Ply At 6 Annas Per Mile

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The Bombay Taxi Association decided today to ply the big taxis at six-annas per mile in the city from August 13, the Gokul Ashtami day.

All the members of the Association who have agreed to abide by this decision will display prominently a flag bearing the letters B.T.A. on their vehicles. The Association made it clear at its meeting that the scheme was a voluntary one. However, the Association will take action against any member who after agreeing to this scheme removes the flag "to secure his own end."

The Managing Committee of the Association today considered the refusal of the Government of Bombay to agree to a uniform rate of eight annas for big and small taxis. The decision to ply the big taxis at six-annas per mile was arrived at "as a matter of helplessness" at the attitude of the Government "which has practically ruined the big taxis."

It may be noted that already a large number of big taxis in the city ply at six-annas per mile, though others still continue to charge the old nine-annas per mile rate. The public, however, would not be in doubt about the rate after August, 13, as those vehicles which carry the flag would charge only six annas per mile.

Dock Workers' Protest

MARCH TO POONA FOR DEMONSTRATION

BOMBAY, Saturday.

One hundred and fifty dock workers led by Mr. George Fernandes, General Secretary of the Bombay Dock Workers' Union, began this evening their 119-miles march on foot to Poona to demonstrate before the Council Hall as a protest against certain remarks said to have been made by Bombay's Chief Minister Morarji Desai against the Union President, Mr. P. D'Mello in the State Council.

Mr. D'Mello it may be noted is in cutody under the Preventive Detention Act for nearly a year now

A large crowd had gathered at the Wadi Bunder this evening to give a rousing send-off to the 150 volunteers, instead of the original 50 announced. Over 250 dock workers had offered themselves for the march, which is expected to reach Poona on August 14. The workers will demonstrate before the Council Hall for the release of their Union leader who will complete one year of detention on August 31.

A memorandum will also be sent to the Chief Minister protesting against his remarks.

The workers expect to reach Thana tomorrow morning on the first lap of their journey.

Next Step Against The New Tax

MADRAS, August 9 (PTI): Mr. Asoka Mehta, General Secretary of the Socialist Party, stated here yesterday that a representative conference of various organisations in Bombay State towards the end of this month would decide the future line of action against the State Government's new taxation measure.

"Our demand is simple—withdraw the taxes," Mr. Mehta declared.

He said about 25,000 people representing Trade Associations, Trade Unions, Students' Organisations, Tenants' Associations and Women's Associations would meet either at Bombay or Ahmedabad on August 31 to decide the future line of action.

REDS HOLD A HILL

On Korean Front

SEOUL, August 9 (UPA): Heavy fighting flared in at least two sectors of the Korean ground front Saturday while American Sabrejets knocked down one MIG-15 for their sixth straight day of aerial victories.

United Nations and Communist troops battled savagely for nearly eight hours to control a hill east of the truce village Pan Mun Jom. The Reds, attacking behind the deadly hail of some 4,000 rounds of artillery and mortar shells, finally held the hill after it changed hands three times.

The latest victory in the stepped up aerial war raised MIG toll for August to 23 destroyed.

West of Pukhan River two Chinese companies counter-attacked South Korean troops holding "Capitol Hill" but were driven back after hard fighting. The hill changed hands six times in one week.

HOUSING BOARD AND EVICTION OF TENANTS

(Continued from Page 12)

capacity to pay rents and the estates which were raised by Government funds were on enormous proportions. The Board could not, therefore, be compared with private landlords.

Government had so far advanced Rs. 43,600,000 to the Housing Board and the only revenues of the Board from which it would be able to repay Government loans were those accruing from monthly rents. If arrears of rent could not be recovered regularly the Board would be unable to repay these loans and ultimately public revenues would suffer. In the absence of any effective powers with the competent authorities of the Bombay Housing Board, early recovery of arrears would almost be impossible.

Besides, Mr. Tapase said, the Board also wanted statutory powers of summary inquiry and eviction of unauthorised occupants, so that it would be possible for the Board to take quick and effective action against such tenants. Filing of suits against unauthorised tenents involved a very lengthy process and also a loss of revenue. And it was therefore necessary to ask a competent authority with effective power. The Minister said that the bill was on the same lines of the Central Government Act, namely, the Government Premises (Eviction) Act 1950.

OPPOSITION ATTACK

Mr. S. G. Warty (Socialist), who led the Opposition attack characterised the bill as a "black piece of legislation." He wondered whether tenements of the Housing Board were really suitable for human occupation. He said he had seen the tenements of the Housing Board at Versova. They were mere stables and were fit for only horses to live in. He demanded a thorough inquiry to be instituted in the working of the Housing Board, which, according to him, was highly unsatisfactory. He appealed to the Government to refer this bill to a Select Committee, particularly with the intention of holding a proper inquiry into the dispute between the tenents and the Government.

Mr. Naushir Bharucha (Ind-Bombay) said the accounts of the Board were in "chaotic condition" and rents had been demanded from tenents who had vacated the premises long before

Tenents were made to pay electric charges without being served by electric lighting and were also made to pay a share of the expenses for the lightings provid-in the streets of the various colonies. He said he could also point out instances where tenents were given individual bills for water supply charges even though common taps were provided for them. He said the real dispute on the part of the tenents was that Government had raised the rent from Rs. 14 in some colonies in Greater Bombay to Rs. 56.

This exorbitant increase which amounted to nearly 300 per cent was the subject of a protest resulting in the arrears of rent. If the rents were subjected to a scrutiny of law court they would be substantially reduced, Mr. Bharucha added.

PROPERTY-OWNERS' PLEA TO CORPORATION

Opposition To Town-Planning In Certain Areas

BOMBAY, Saturday.

A PUBLIC meeting held under the auspices of the Property-owners' Association, Bombay at the Kitte Bhandari Hall, Dadar, this evening, requested the Bombay Municipal Corporation and the Government of Bombay to give up the Town Planning Schemes at Matunga, Dadar, Mahim and Prabhadevi.

A resolution passed at the meeting recorded the protest of the owners of the properties comprised in the Town Planning Schemes, because they "have been launched at a time of high costs, financial stringency and scarcity of accommodation".

The meeting was presided over by Mr. L. S. Dabholkar, President of the Property-owners' Association.

The resolution said that the implementation of the schemes will impose heavy betterment charges on the property-owners, raise the cost of building and tend to discourage building activities.

Mr. Dabholkar said that the Government and the Municipality had been idle, when there was a "period of prosperity", but were now imposing fresh burdens when there was a great financial strain on the property-owners. It had even become impossible for the property-owners to obtain loans from banks on the strength of their properties. The huge betterment charges that the property-owners were being asked to pay was without proportion to their incomes, he said.

Another resolution referred to the two representations made to the Government and the Corporation by Mr. R. C. Rele, solicitor, and the Property-owners' Association and endorsed its support for them. It requested the government to revoke the schemes under the special circumstances detailed in the representations.

Gandhian Ideal For Egypt

CAIRO, August 9 (PTI):— General Mohamed Naguib, hero of Egypt's bloodless coup last night reaffirmed his admiration of Gandhian ideals of self-effacing patriotism and commended them to Egyptians for the success of the new regime.

General Naguib told PTI, "Gandhi's political ideals are a model for all the Orient. In Egypt, politicians, armed forces, officials and people, can achieve final victory of the regime through patriotism of Gandhian type — selflessness, devotion to duty and 'do or die' spirit."

Socialist-KMPP Merger Talks

MADRAS, August 9, (PTI): A joint conference of representatives of the Socialist and Kisan Mazdoor Praja Parties will be held by the end of this month, to take a final decision on the question of 'complete merger' of both parties on an All-India basis.

Mr. Ashok Mehta General Secretary of the Socialist Party, announced this here today, after he had had prolonged talks with Mr. T. Prakasam, Madras K. M. P. leader, this morning.

QUEEN'S CORONATION

LONDON, August 9 (PTI-Reuter): The provisional programme of the Coronation of Queen Elizabeth II next year was announced here last night.

According to the programme, the Queen on the evening of her Coronation Day, June 2, 1953 will broadcast to her people.

State banquests will be held at Buckingham Palace on June 3 and 4.

State visits of Royal and Official guests attending the Coronation will begin on May 30 and end on June 6.

ARMS SUPPLY TO EUROPE

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9 (PTI-Reuter): The United States Secretary of Defence, Mr. Robert Lovett, yesterday admitted "slippages" in America's military supplies to her allies and said that the "total goals" of the North Atlantic Treaty powers for 1952 may not be reached.

Describing Press reports that the NATO plans for the creation of 25 combat ready and 25 reserve divisions of European defence by the end of 1952 had failed as "extravagant and smacking of defeatism." Mr. Lovett expressed the confidence that "potential enemy which moves against Europe now will have a much tougher time it would have had a year ago.'

Mr. Lovett admitted that there had been a reduction in American deliveries of weapons to America's European allies. He said that this, in addition to the economic difficulties of Britain and France with their rearmament programmes, would "quite likely cause a short fall in the defence effort."

Mr. Lovett said, the whole question would be reviewed by the Council of the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation, starting in September and continuing into mid-December.

EXAMPLE OF U.S. AIR WEAKNESS

COLUMBUS, (Ohio), August 9 (UPI-AFP): An American bomber recently made a sham attack on a large American city and safely returned to its base without being detected by home defence forces, General Curtis Lemay, Chief of US Long Range Bomber Command told the press here yesterday.

The General gave this as an example of the weakness in United States anti-aircraft defence. He said the aircraft carried out a bombing run over the target and returned to its base four thousand five hundred kilometres away.

North Atlantic Supreme Council Move Opposed

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9, (PTI-Reuter): The United States is opposing a suggestion by some other North Atlantic Treaty Organisation countries for a meeting of the North Atlantic Supreme Council in September or October, it was learned here today.

At 13,000 Feet Of Himalayas, 5 Lost Their Lives

SRINAGAR, Aug. 9 (UPI): Pilgrimage to 13,000-feet high west Himalayan mountain cave of Amarnath containing ice Shivlingam has cost five human lives including two old women this year, according to official information.

The deaths are reported to have been caused by heavy rains and consequent cold

Three thousand pilgrims from different parts of India had left for the cave but some of them returned half way mainly on account of heavy rains.

COLOGNE, Germany, Aug. 9 (UPA): Former German Field Marshal Albert Kesselring, serving a life sentence in a British war crimes prison, has been elected president of one of West Germany's major war veterans organizations, it was announced on Friday.

Give Up Idea Of Strike

STATE'S ADVICE TO GAS WORKERS

BOMBAY, Saturday.

THE Engineering Workers' Union (Red Flag) has served, on behalf of the workers of the Bombay Gas Company, a notice of strike following the failure of conciliation proceedings in their dispute with the Company, states the Director of Publicity, Government of Bombay, in a press note. However, the Government has referred for adjudication to the Industrial Tribunal such of their demands as were considered reasonable and has advised the Union to refrain from the proposed strike and avail itself of the adjudication.

Those demands of the workers which were found to be reasonable by the Government were referred for adjudication to the Industrial Tribunal of Mr. S. H. Naik on August 4. They included demands in respect of the bonus for the year 1951, provident fund, leave, permanancy of temporary workers, re-distribution of work of lamp lighters, heat allowances, travelling allowances, etc. Two more demands are still under consideration of the Government for want of certain data. As some of the demands have already been adjudicated upon and if there was any breach of awards by the Company in respect of these demands, it would be for the workers to take up that question with proper authorities and there could be no fresh dispute in that regard.

UNREASONABLE DEMANDS

Other demands are wholly unreasonable. For instance, the workers are demanding reinstatement of 14 workers who had been discharged for the alleged offering of bribe and attempting to obtain work with the Company by illegal means. As regards reinstatement of two more workers it may be stated that the workers concerned have already filed complaints about their discharge before the Labour Apellate Tribunal, which would decide the issue.

The Government hopes that the Union and the workers of the Gas Company would observe restraint and give up the idea of strike which would result in considerable hardship to themselves and to the general public.

Dr. Steining For India

NEW YORK, August 9 (PTI-Reuter): Dr. Leon Steining left New York yesterday to take up his post as Resident Technical Assistance Representative in India.

His appointment to this post by the United Nations Technical Assistance board, in agreement with the Government of India was announced by the Secretary General, Mr. Trygve Lie, on June 6.

U.S. BOMBER CRASH: 4 KILLED

LANGLEY, (Air Force Base), Virginia, Aug. 9: A B-26 bomber crashed near this air base today, killing all four crew.

Tommies Drowned

OEYNHAUSEN (Germany), August 9 (PTI-Reuter): One British officer and two other ranks are missing, presumed drowned, after crossing Rhine river in an operation which ended last night the British Rhine Army announced yesterday.

The casualties were understood to have occurred on Thursday night.

Jap Taxes To Be Cut

TOKYO, Aug. 9 (PTI): Japan's Finance Minister Hayayo Ikeda, said today his Government planned to cut taxes by 100 thousand million yen (100 million sterling) in the coming fiscal year.

More than half of this reduction would be from income tax, he added.

LAST LOOK ROUND

(Continued from Page 6 Col. 5)

not slow to appreciate a good deed.

Deal To Eve

WHEN recently they wanted to enlist some women in the police force in Ceylon, it was reported that there were a number of applicants. Enthusiasm ran high among women, though the number to be recruited was just about half a dozen or so. But while the police force is ready to recruit women, the Kalutara North Co-operative Credit Society has for all the 17 years of its life shunned women. Time and again proposals for their admission had been turned down on the ground that THEY HAD ENOUGH TROUBLE WITHIN THE SOCIETY EVEN WITHOUT WOMEN. This was what the President of the society said at the seventeenth annual general meeting in reply to the Assistant Registrar of the Co-operative Department, who urged the enlistment of women members. According to the admission of the President of Society they have trouble enough within the Society, even without women. Why not give a chance to women and see whether they can improve matters?

Red Rag To Pakistan

"VANDEMATARAM" was a red rag to the British during the Bengal Partition days. "Vandemataram" does not mean anything more than "I salute the Mother," that is, the Motherland. But the Britishers in those days interpreted it in several ways, one of them being "Bandko Maro", i.e. catch hold of them (the British) and hammer them. Neither the Britisher's grasp of the pronunciation nor the meaning he gave to it were correct. That is not the case with the East Bengal Pakistanis, most of whom must be quite conversant with the meaning of "Vandemataram". About a year ago the then District Magistrate of Backerganj had sent a letter to Sri Durga Mohan Sen, editor of "Barisal Hitaishi," an old nationalist weekly, asking him to delete the word "Vandemataram' from the monogram, which had been regularly appearing in the paper. Regarding the validity of such an order an M.L.A. put a question in the East Bengal Assembly. The Chief Minister is understood to have replied that no such ban existed on the word "Vandemataram". The Chief Minister had said that excepting the words "Jai Hind," no other words—like "Vandemataram"—were banned in the province. But the present District Magistrate of Backerganj has served on the editor of "Barisal Hitaishi" the following order:

> "You are hereby asked to drop the monogram containing "Vandemataram" at the head of the editorial column at once and report to this office (by a certain date) positively."

One wonders whether East Pakistan's policy changes with the year or whether the district officials act according to their personal whims, irrespective of pronouncements of the C[illegible] nister in the legislatur[illegible] province.

EVA PERON'S FORTUNE

MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay, August 9 (UPA).—The late Eva Peron has left a fortune well in excess of 20,000,000 dollars, well informed Argentine political exiles including several former legislators estimated yesterday.

In Buenos Aires, friends of the Perons said she left a will containing 86 bequests but this was not confirmed officially.

Under Argentine inheritance laws, the estate should be divided into equal parts between Eva's husband and her mother Juana Ibarogin.

The exiles said a large part of the senora's fortune consists of valuable jewels presented to her at various times by the Argentine Congress and other officials and unofficial institutions. The latest such was the special insignia of the Order of Liberator San Martin bestowed on her by Congress a few days before her death.

Eva Peron

The exiles estimated it to be worth 725,000 dollars. The insignia has 753 diamonds and 3,821 figures enamelled on gold and platinum. It is described as a masterpiece of jewelry.

Other famous jewels given her included a diamond necklace presented by Generalissimo Francisco Franco of Spain, said to be worth 100,000 dollars and the bejewelled insignia of the Spanish Order of Isabella, the Catholic Brazilian Order of the Southern Cross, the Peru Order of the Sun and others.

Stole Money To Entertain Girl Friends

LONDON, Aug. 9 (UPA): A British foreign office clerk who found that "chorus girls are a very expensive form of entertainment, but especially in Baghdad" was sentenced to six months in prison on Friday for stealing 718 pounds from the consulate at Basra, Iraq.

Gordon Freestone, 35, married with two children, said in a statement that he "squandered" the money on two girls. One was named Christine Jehovah and the other Jennie," he said. "I don't know her other name."

Bihar Econom[illegible]

THE Bihar Government had pointed an Economy Committee some time in April, 1951, scrutinise and suggest redu[illegible] in Governmental expenditure[illegible] full report of the Committee available in the last week of J[illegible] this year. The Committee w[illegible] presided over by Dr. Anugra[illegible] Narayan Sinha, (Finance Mi[illegible] ter of the Bihar. The expendit[illegible] of the Government in 1938-39 w[illegible] 4.92 crores. In 1946-'47 it was 1[illegible] crores. From this in 1951-'52 [illegible] vised figures) it rose to [illegible] crores. The per capita expendi[illegible] on social and security service[illegible] Bihar is the lowest in India, [illegible] excluding Part B States even. [illegible] report indicts various Governm[illegible] departments not only of FINANCIAL LAXITY BUT OF ALL-ROUND CORRUPTION. The budgetary procedure has also come in for some criticism.

Among the items responsible for most of the wasteful expenditure are staff cars and other Government vehicles, travelling allowances of officers undertaking unnecessary tours, telephones, furniture, typewriters, electricity charges, purchase of stationery etc.

Cars of ministers, parliamentary secretaries, etc. have come in for special mention and the Committee has recommended that the system of suplying free cars should be discontinued and ministers must purchase their own cars. It has recommended Rs. 10,000 as maximum discretionary grant with each minister, NO FURTHER UPGRADING OF PAY SCALES AND ALLOWANCES, etc. A large number of highly paid posts are listed for abolition or scaling down.

Recently a statement issued by the People's Conference on the expenditure of the Bombay Government made some startling revelations. With regard to Public Health and Medical Services, while in India the State's expenditure had risen (from 1946 to 1951) from 520 lakhs to 2,000 lakhs, in Bombay in the last quinquennium it has just gone up from 213 lakhs to 466 lakhs. The same welfare scene as in Bihar!

But the Bihar Committee was presided over by the State Government's Finance Minister himself. The recommendations of that Economy Committee are there before the Bihar Government. It has to be seen how they will be implemented.

NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT COUNCIL

Body To Promote Aims Of Five-Year Plan

NEW DELHI, August 9 (PTI):

THE Government of India have decided to set up a "National Development Council." consisting of the Prime Minister, the Chief Ministers of all states and members of the Planning Commission, to promote the objectives of the Five-Year Plan

The Council will meet as often as may be necessary, and in any case at least twice a year, and will make its recommendations to the state Governments.

A Government resolution published in a Gazette of India extraordinary says the Council is being set up on the advice of the Planning Commission, "to strengthen and mobilise the effort and resources of the nation in support of the plan, to promote common economic policies in all vital spheres, and to ensure the balanced and rapid development of all parts of the country."

FUNCTIONS

The functions of the Council will be to review the working of the national plan from time to time: to consider important questions of social and economic policy affecting national development; and to recommend measures for the achievement of the aims and targets set out in the national plan. These measures include securing the active participation and co-operation of the people, improving the efficiency of the administrative services, [illegible] the fullest development [illegible]s advanced region and [illegible]f the community, and, [illegible]sacrifice borne equally by [illegible]ns, building up resources [illegible]ional development.

EXPORT OF CLOTH

[illegible]W DELHI, August 9: Ex[illegible]s of cloth are now being li[illegible]sed freely, valid for shipment [illegible] to the end of August in the [illegible]e of coarse and medium and [illegible]the end of September in the [illegible]e of fine and superfine vari[illegible]. Early in July the Gov[illegible]ient of India announced [illegible] in order to enable export[illegible] to accept commitments bey[illegible] those dates, so that the con[illegible]ty of exports is not adverse[illegible]affected, they would be per[illegible]ted to enter into commit[illegible]ments to the end of December for quantities not exceeding half the actual exports during January-June 1952. They also announced that exports of cloth to dollar areas will be allowed freely for shipment up to the end of December 1952.

On a further review of the situation, the Government of India have now decided that exports of all varieties of cloth will be licensed freely to all areas, valid for shipment to the end of December 1952.

RECORD CLOTH OUTPUT

India's cloth production in July reached the record production of 422.4 million yards, which is 20.26 million yards more than the previous record of 402.14 million yards attained in January, 1946, official statistics available here today show.

The improvement in the textile industry's production seen in 1951 has been more than maintained during the first seven months of this year, during which Indian mills produced 2587.24 million yards of cloth, showing an increase of 227.88 million yards over the production of 2359.36 million yards in the same period last year.

C. D. Deshmukh Discusses Philosophy

NAGPUR, Aug. 9 (H.S.): Mr. C. D. Deshmukh, Union Finance Minister yesterday called upon Shri Shankaracharya of Gowardhan Math of Puri, at the residence of Mr. B. P. Sinha, Chief Justice of Madhya Pradesh High Court. The two who had met before, discussed philosophical questions, during the meeting which lasted about an hour, it is learnt.

P.A.A. History: High Lights

August 6, 1937:— The Collier Trophy, awarded by Colliers Magazine for achievement in aviation, went to Pan American Airways. The presentation was made by President Roosevelt.

August 5, 1945:— A Flying Clipper crossed the Atlantic Ocean carrying 56 passengers a record at that time. On August 9, 1950 a double-decked "Strato" Clipper flew the Atlantic on a military charter with 85 passengers and 9 crew members.

August 13, 1945:— Combining achievement in medicine with achievement in aviation, PAA carried the first commercial air shipment of penicillin to Ireland enroute to Switzerland.

August 27, 1945:— PAA began flying coast to coast in the U.S. for the Army. Never certified to fly domestic service commercially, PAA operated the Army service as a war contract.

August 29, 1947:— Pan American World Airways inaugurated non-stop service between New York and London. Boeings of the Clipper "America" class were introduced on this route in 1949.

COMMONWEALTH FORCES IN JAPAN

Agreement Reached

TOKYO, Aug. 9 (PTI-Reuter): Commonwealth ground forces in Southern Japan will be limited "as much as possible" to Hiro, a town a few miles from Kure, by a provisional agreement between the United Nations and Japan, released here today.

Naval forces will limit themselves to minimum facilities at Kure port, former Japanese secret naval base and arsenal.

The agreement, reached by a United Nations and Japanese preliminary working group, will be in force pending negotiation of a contract between Japan and the United Nations. This will give all forces fighting with the United Nations in Korea legal status and the right to facilities in Japan.

American Escapes From Czech Jail

WASHINGTON, August 8 (PTI-Reuter): The State Department reported today that 25-year old John Hvasta, an American from New Jersey who was jailed as a spy in Czechoslovakia, had escaped from prison and been in hiding for over eight months.

Officials said the Czech Government told the Department that Hvasta fled from prison last January second and that the Czech authorities did not know where he was

Hvasta was under a ten year sentence on a charge of espionage.

The United States Government had been pressing the Czechs for his release and for the release of William N. Oatis, a press correspondent who was jailed on a spy conviction thirteen months ago.

Extra Newsprint For Independence Day

The Government of India, have in pursuance of the Newsprint Control Order, 1951, decided to permit newspapers to publish eight extra pages during the week commencing from August 11, 1952 in connection with the Independence Day. A notification to this effect is being published in a Gazette of India Extraordinary dated August 9, 1952.

U. S. JUSTICE DEPARTMENT RESHUFFLED

WASHINGTON, August 9, (UPA): President Truman reshuffled the Justice Department's high command today and Attorney General James P. McGranery said the changes give him a team with which he is "very happy".

Mr. Truman announced the appointment of Ross L. Malone of Rosewell, New Mexico, to be deputy attorney general—the Department's No. 2 spot—and named Charles B. Murray and Roland F. Kirks, both of the District of Columbia, to be assistant attorney generals.

McGranery promptly announced the transfer of Assistant Attorney General James Mr. McKinney from the important Criminal Division to the lands division to make way for Murray who will head the criminal branch.

Kirks will become permanent head of the Alien Property Office which post he has had on a temporary basis since mid-June when he replaced Harold I. Baynton who resigned. The office has been under Congressional fire and a Senate sub-committee is gathering material for an investigation.

The Department's "new look" left only two top-level holdovers from the regime of former attorney general J. Howard McGrath.

WAGES DISPUTE IN U.K. REACHES NEW HIGH

Call For Strike Now

LONDON, August 9, (PTI-Reuter): Britain's current wages controversy reached a new peak last night with electrical engineers calling for strike action to back a rejected wage claim and the book trade reaffirming proposals reverred back for reconsideration by the Government.

The storm, which has been brewing ever since Sir Walter Monckton, Minister of Labour, last month passed back to 12 councils their pay rise recommendations affected one and half million workers and brought these developments today.

The executive of the 20,000 strong Electrical Trades Union passed a resolution recommending strike action following the recent rejection by engineering firms of a two pounds sterling-a-week rise for engineers.

ANTI-RHEE PAPER'S EDITOR ARRESTED

TOKYO, August 9, (PTI-Reuter): South Korean National Police have arrested a newspaper editor who alleged that the Bank of Korea was printing money for use by President Rhee's political supporters in his election campaign.

He is Hong Chong Il, Editor in Chief of the Anti-Rhee Chosun Il Bo newspaper.

ILO Experts Aid To India

CALCUTTA, Aug. 9 (PTI): The Union Labour Minister, Mr. V. V. Giri, said here today that the Government of India proposed "to secure the assistance of two experts from the ILO in matters relating to retrenchment of workers, rationalisation and bonus schemes."

Mr. Giri, who was addressing the Committee of the Bharat Chamber of Commerce, assured the Chamber that its proposal to exclude charitable institutions, hospitals and educational institutions from the purview of the Industrial Trade Disputes Act would be considered carefully.

Mr B. G. Kher

LONDON, August 9, (PTI-Reuter): The High Commissioner for India in the United Kingdom, Mr. B. G. Kher who is also Indian Ambassador-Designate to the Republic of Ireland, will present his letters of credence to the President of Eire, Mr. Sean O'Kelly on Tuesday, 12th August.

AMERICAN MARKETS

AMERICAN COTTON CROP ESTIMATE UNEXPECTEDLY LOW

Heavy Realising After Early Rise

NEW YORK, August 8 (UPA): Bull movement in cotton, notwithstanding an unexpectedly low government crop estimate, was suddenly stalled after prices rose to new highs for the movement.

There was considerable realizing in the market on the theory that the recent rise had discounted a good part of the draught damage. Other quarters felt the damage had been overemphasized and that the current figure might be the low for the season. Sellers surmised the arrival of timely rains had improved the picture since the government figures were compiled.

The official crop figure of 14,735,000 bales was fully 700,000 under average expectations. It compared with 15,130,000 bales produced last year.

October contract rose to 39.62 cents per pound. The level was the highest since January 11 and represented a cumulative rise of $16.20 per bale from the low level of mid-July when the recent bull movement got underway.

It was figured that the current crop prospect plus a carry-over of 2,400,000 bales would mean a potential supply this season of 17,135,000 bales. Deducting home requirements and exports of 13,300,000 to 14,600,000 bales, the end season surplus on next August 1 will be between 2,500,000 and 3,800,000 bales.

Private reports today said rains in the Memphis area have improved the situation over the past few days. In the south-east, the crop will be in good shape if sufficient rains are received during the next two weeks, the reports added

While bullish confidence was shaken by the market's inability to hold the gain in face of the low government crop figure, technicians said the market probably is entitled to technical re-adjustment. They also mentioned inflation and the tight situation in desirable grades of spot cotton as factors to be considered in the formation of market sentiment.

The market opened up 8 to 17 points. After the post-report rally of 30 to 45 points, the market settled back irregularly and then broke sharply at the close to finish with losses of 25 to 61 points: The closing price included:

Spot				41.00
Oct.	39.32	39.62	38.70	38.70
Dec.	39.20	39.42	38.50	38.50
March	39.07	39.27	38.35	38.35
May	38.82	39.17	38.14	38.18
July	38.14	38.37	37.45	37.45
Oct.	36.08	36.15	35.75	35.75
Dec.	35.75	36.00	35.40	35.50
NEW ORLEANS				
Spot				39.75
Oct.	39.35	39.46	38.70	38.70
Dec.	39.21	39.39	38.53	38.57
March	39.08	39.30	38.38	38.42
May	38.82	39.14	38.20	38.22
July	38.16	38.32	37.55	37.55
Oct.	36.08	36.18	35.69	35.69
Dec.	35.78	35.92	35.42	35.43

Food Crisis In Pakistan

OTTAWA, August, 9, (PTI-Reuter): Pakistan has appealed to the Canadian Government for wheat to avert a food crisis, it was learned today.

In initial talks with Canadian officials, Pakistan diplomats suggested that Canada might consider a loan of .25 million dollars which Pakistan could repay in 5 or 6 years, and which she could use to buy Canadian wheat.

But Canadian officials said that there was no legislative machinery available for making any new loans. The suggestion would have to be submitted to Parliament for approval and Parliament does not meet again until November 20.

JAIPUR: The Rajasthan Government has sanctioned rupees two and a half lakhs to be given as food loans to the people in the flood affected areas of Banswara and Dungarpur districts and Bhil areas of Udaipur district.

Calcutta Stock Exchange

CALCUTTA, Aug 9.

The more speculative stocks ruled quiet but steady. Other shares remained steady out business reported was only on a limited scale. Following are today's final transactions upto 1-00 p.m.

GOVT. SECURITIES: Three per cent Loan 1986 79-15 S Lot, three per cent Loan 1953/55 100-2-6 three per cent Loan 1970-75 85-10 S Lot.

COTTON: Jayashree Textiles 3-14.

COALS: Bengal 513, Talcher 3 Western Bengal 4-3.

JUTES: Anglo-India 244, Rally 180 S Lot, Champdany 162. Kamarhatty 232, Reliance 16, Barnagore 162, India 125.

ENGINEERINGS: Indian Iron 23-15, Kumardhubi Eng. 6-13, Steel Corpn. 19, Ditto Pref 104.

MISCELLANEOUS: Indian Copper 2-12, Assam Bengal Cement 4-4 S O Lot, Cal. Elec 13-14 B I. Corpn. 9-2, Ganges Rope 370 Ex Div. Indian Cable 15-5, Jardine Enderson 148, Martin Burn 17-2, National Insulated Cable 10, Shree Gopal Paper 15-8, Titaghur Paper 32-14, Assam Saws 6-12, Bengal Timber 70 S Lot, India Steamship 5-5.

TEAS: Gohpur 24 Ex Div., Patrakola Pref. 80-8, Seajuli 16, Tarapur 21-4.

POSITION OF SCHEDULED BANKS

The following is the Statement of the position of Scheduled Banks as at the close of business on the 1st August:—

Demand Liabilities in India	
(i) Borrowings from banks (A)	12,61,82,000
(ii) Other demand liabilities	545,42,54,000
Time Liabilities in India	
(i) Borrowings from banks (A)	6,11,25,000
(ii) Other time liabities	307,59,74,000
Cash in India	32,12,29,000
Balances with the Reserve Bank in India	61,51,72,000
Balances with other banks in current account in India	11,82,50,000
Money at call and short notice in India	19,90,98,000
Investments (at book value) in India in Central and State Government securities including Treasury Bills and Treasury Deposit Receipts	300,85,67,000
Advances in India (B)	452,91,38,000
Inland Bills purchased and discounted in India q in c from	41,91,31,000

Art Silk Yarn

BOMBAY, Aug. 8.

120 D. Ready Japan	4 14 0
150 D. Ready Japan	4 11 0
120 D. Ready Italy	4 13 0
150 D. Ready Italy	4 5 0

150 D. BOX AUG.

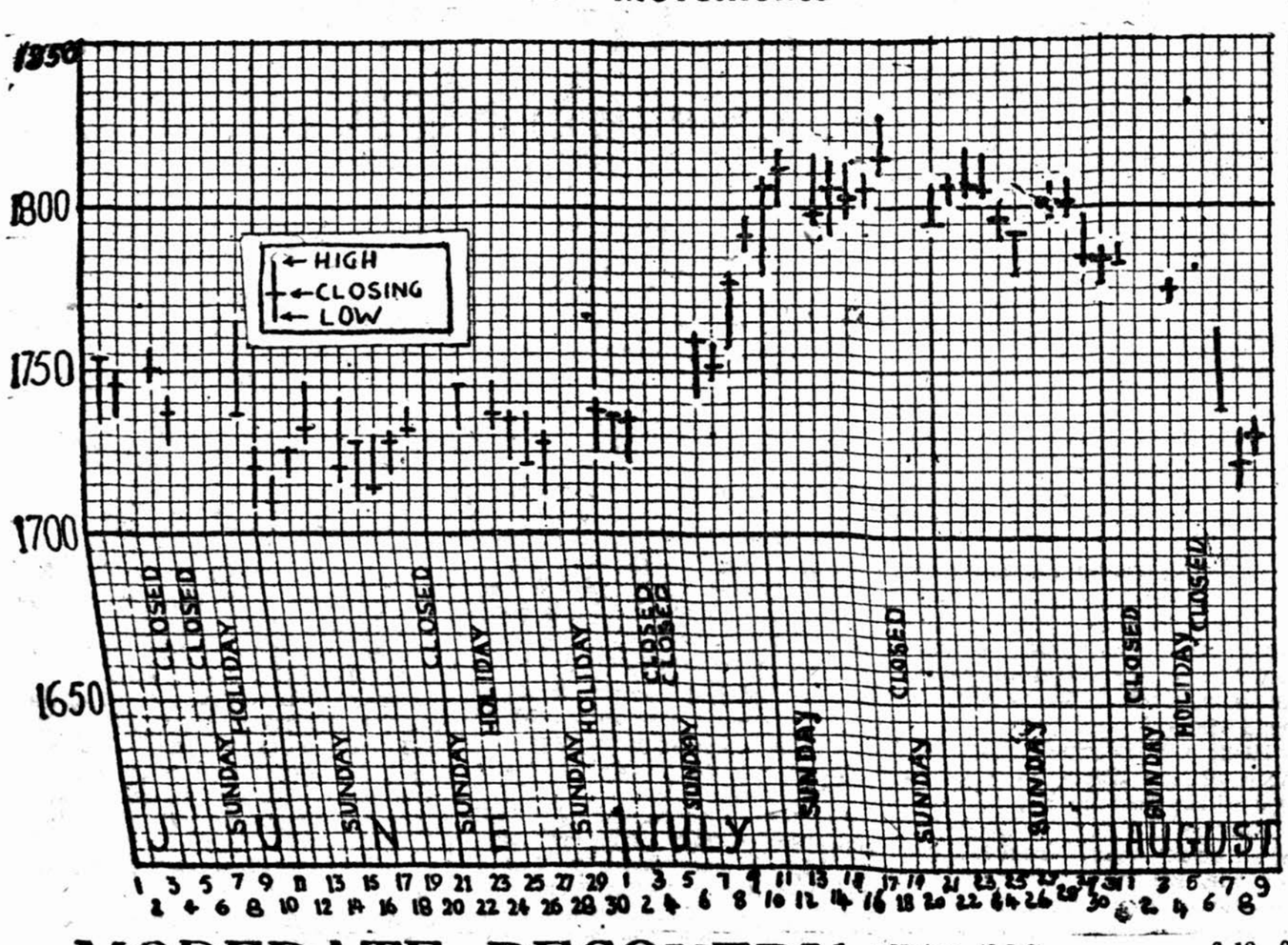
Opening 865	Highest 874
Lowest 864	Close 868

150 D. BOX SEPT.

Opening 872	Highest 882
Lowest 872	Close 875

2/40 STAPLE AUG.

Opening 813	Highest 815
Lowest 163	Close 818



MODERATE RECOVERY IN TATA STEELS

Mill Shares Steady With Limited Turnover

BOMBAY, Aug. 9.

After the recent decline in Steel shares, there was moderate short covering today on the Bombay Stock Exchange but at the rise there was renewed long liquidation. It appears that the general confidence is impaired and there is no inclination to buy. However short sellers are showing more disposition to book profits with a view to sell again on sharp upturns.

At the opening Tata Steel Defd. shares were quoted at Rs. 1727/8 against the previous close at Rs. 1722/8 and advanced at Rs. 1732/8 on short covering. At this level the demand was satisfied and the market turned quiet at Rs. 1727/8 on renewed liquidation. Ordinary shares were done at Rs. 339. Indian Irons were quoted at Rs. 23/13 and Bengal Steels came in business at Rs. 18/15.

There was increased covering in cotton mill shares which imparted steady tone. Bombay Dyeings were quoted at Rs. 365. Kohinoor Mill Shares were placed at Rs. 278 while Svadeshi Mill shares changed hands at Rs. 247.

In the Miscellaneous Section Associated Cements were quoted at Rs. 168. Bombay Burmas were done at Rs. 386 and Scindia Shares were quoted at Rs. 13/13.

In view of long liquidation the technical position has strengthened and shorts were anxious to secure profits. Thus the market again moved up and Tata Steel Defds. were quoted at Rs. 1735 and Ordinary shares were placed at Rs. 340. Bombay Dyeings were done at Rs. 365 and the tone of the market was steady.

FORWARD SECTION

MILL SHARES			
Bombay Dyeing (12-8)	365	10	0
Kohinoor (19)	279	8	0
Century (8)	252	0	0
Swadeshi Mills (13)	248	0	0
Central India Mills (6)	163	8	0
Simplex Mills (10)	160	0	0
New Great Eastern (12-8)	157	0	0
Indore (4)	88	12	0
Gokak (14)	201	0	0
Finlay Mills (20)	247	0	0
Morarji (15)	170	0	0
Edward (15)	263	12	0
Apollo Mills (0-5-0)	3	0	0
I. United Ord. (1-1-6)	9	10	6
I. United Defd. XD	1	11	3
Madhusudan (5)	50	0	0
Podar (10) XD	121	4	0
Khatau (14)	175	0	0
Standard (6)	256	4	0
B. R. Cotton (6)	57	8	0
STEELS			
Tata Steel Ord. (21)	340	8	0
Tata Steel Defd (155-3)	1732	8	0
Tata Steel 2nd Pref.	132	0	0
Indian Iron (10)	23	11	0
Ben. Steel Corpn. (0-10)	91	1	0
CEMENT			
Associated Cement (9-8)	168	4	0
INDUSTRIES			
Burma (27-8)	388	2	0
Belapur (14)	205	0	0
Shivrajpur (3-8)	43	12	0
Scindia Steam	14	0	0
Pre. Construction (4)	75	12	0
Tata Chemical	9	8	6
Tata Oil (2)	31	4	0
Br. India Corpn. (0-12)	9	2	0
Indian Copper (0-4)	2	12	3
Alcock (11)	272	8	0
Wimco (8-8)	202	8	0
ELECTRIC SHARES			
Tata Hydro (4-8)	149	8	0
Andhra Valley (45)	1387	8	0
Tata Power	1472	8	0

CASH SECTION

Elphinstone (4)	42	0	0
Phoenix (10) XD	121	14	0
Indian Mfg. (40)	3600	0	0
Kurla (7-8)	107	8	0
Colaba (4) XD	71	4	0
New City (15)	159	6	0
Minerva (6)	108	0	0
Bradbury (100)	722	8	0
Bharat (2)	22	4	0
Mysore (4)	132	8	0
Model Mills (7-8	155	0	0
Dawn (6)	56	0	0
Laxmi (12-8)	590	0	0
Vishnu Cotton (4)	177	8	0
Western (40)	3425	0	0
Sholapur	2650	0	0
Sassoon Cotton (0-12)	20	0	0
Hindustan Mills (40)			
Tata Mills (4)	42	4	0
Ahmedabad Adv. (12)	136	4	0
Sassoon Silk (2)	24	0	0
New United Mills (1)	19	0	0
Madhusudan B (1)	21	0	0
Shrinivas Mills (17-8)	162	8	0
Raja Bahadur (4)	60	0	0
Berar	300	0	0
Victoria Mills	220	0	0
ELECTRIC (CASH)			
Ahmedabad Elec. (1-8)	112	2	0
Ahmedabad New	107	13	0
Surat Elec. (1-8)	116	4	0
Broach (0-5)	6	1	0
Amalgamated (0-12)	10	14	0
Bombay Suburban (3)	126	14	0
Nagpur Elec. (1-12)	27	0	0
Poona Elec. Supply	130	10	0
BANK SHARES			
Imperial Bank (40) XD	1695	0	0
Imperial Bank (10) XD	408	12	0
Central	63	12	0
Central New (2)	64	4	0
Bank of India (3) XD	151	0	0
Union (0-5-6)	6	13	0
Baroda (8-8)	121	0	0
Dena Bank (1-8)	34	12	0
United Com. (2) XD	34	12	0
Jaipur Bank (1-6)	18	8	0
Hindustan Com.	16	0	0
Mysore Bank (3)	290	0	0
Eastern Bank (0-10-9)	75	0	0
INSURANCE SHARES			
Oriental (12)	4500	0	0
Empire (10)	450	0	0
New India (2)	41	8	0
Jupiter (0-8)	8	14	0
Vulcan (0-12)	12	9	0
Indian Mercantile (2-8)	39	8	0
Universal (0-6)	8	8	0
B.I.G. (1)	14	0	0
Neptune	5	0	0
Industrial and Prud.	28	8	0
New Great	16	4	0
All-India General	1	12	0
RAILWAY SHARES			
O. P. (2-3)	95	8	0
MISCELLANEOUS SHARES			
Steamer (10)	25	12	0
Bom Burma New (11)	147	8	0
Burma Petrol	0	15	3
Mackenzie (6)	75	0	0
Port Canning (1)	20	0	0
Kemp and Co. (20)	241	4	0
Zandu Pharmacy (6)	79	10	0
India Invest Trust (4)	72	8	0
Dharamsey Chem. (2)	47	4	0
Mukund Iron	4	6	0
Dena Trust (0-12)	10	0	0
Alembic (15)	111	4	0
Supreme Industries	75	0	0
Bombay Uganda	64	0	0
Indian Cement (1937)	28	0	0
Walchandnagar Ind. (12)	142	8	0
United Motor	39	8	0
Bombay Safe Deposit (27)	740	0	0
Gujerat Motor	11	0	0
Sardar Carbonic	425	0	0
Harvey Press	370	0	0
Estrella Batteries	35	0	0
National Rayon	60	8	0
Bombay Cycle	18	0	0
Jost Co.	84	8	0
Digvijay Cement	75	0	0
Phalton (8) XD	89	0	0
Polson	102	0	0
Killick Industry	134	0	0
PREFERENCE SHARES			
Tata Steel 1st (6)	182	11	0
Bengal Steel	104	12	0
Indian Iron	105	0	0
Andhra Valley (7)	1115	0	0
Tata Power (7-8)	1232	8	9
Hydro-Elec. (7)	118	12	0
Bombay Steamer (6)	255	0	0
Central India (5)	547	8	0
Svadeshi Mills	114	6	0
Vishnu Mills (5)	624	6	0
Laxmi	232	8	0
New Great Mills (5-8)	215	0	0
Podar Mills (4)	92	0	0
Bradbury Mills (7)	306	4	0
Elphinstone Mills (7)	93	12	0
Surat Elec. (3-4)	125	10	0
Pre. Con. 1st	98	0	0
Pre. Con. 2nd	94	0	0
Pre. Con. 3rd	5	0	0
Amalgamated (5-8)	105	8	0
Amalgamated (5-0)	100	0	0
Walchandnagar (7)	.....		
Tata Chemical (8)	125	0	0
Jupiter	9	4	0
Supreme	92	8	0
Meyer	95	0	0
Mackenzie First	90	0	0
Mackenzie Second	80	0	0
Ahmedabad Advance	113	12	0
Mysore Mill	36	0	0
Standard	99	0	0
Madhusudan	12	0	0
Khatau	82	0	0
Morarji	85	0	0
National Rayon (5)	69	4	0
Hume Pipe	64	0	0
DEBENTURES			
Andhra 1952	100	0	0
Scindia	95	0	0
B. Steamer 1959 (4-8)	93	8	0
Tata Power 1951	100	0	0
Walchandnagar (6)	103	0	0
Tata Mills	101	4	0
Locomotive	100	0	0
OUTSIDE SHARES			
New Victoria Mills	1	4	0
New Victoria Pref.	3	8	0
Gold Mohur (20)	100	0	0
New Kaiser Hind	107	8	0
Indian Iron	99	8	0
Sajjan Mills	60	0	0
Osmanshahi (6-8)	85	0	0
Ajamshahi (6)	70	8	0
Air Services	2	8	0
Air India Tata	38	0	0
Air-India International	63	0	0
Bharat Line (3)	76	0	0
Hind Motor	3	10	0
Walchand Motor	38	0	0
Indian Steam	5	3	0
Ralli Ord.	86	0	0
Ralli Pref.	88	0	0
Tata Loco	80	0	0

GOLD & SILVER

BOMBAY, August 9.

The local bullion market was steady today with moderate buying by professional operators. At the opening forward Silver was quoted at Rs. 160/4 and declined at Rs. 159/14 on moderate liquidation but advanced at Rs. 160/7 on renewed buying. Ready Silver was quoted at Rs. 160/8 Forward Gold opened at Rs. 89/6 and after declining at Rs. 89/4 advanced at Rs. 89/10 on short covering and steadied at Rs. 89/7. Ready Gold was placed at Rs. 90/11 and Sovereigns were priced at Rs. 62/8.

Later on there was increased selling from Calcutta and Delhi Silver declined at Rs. 159-5 and Gold was quoted at Rs. 89-2. Silver arrivals were 13 to 14 Bars and the offtake was 3 to 4 Bars. Gold receipts and demand were equal at 4 to 5 thousand tolas. Closing quotations were as under:

Ready Silver	159	4	0
Forward	159	5	0
Ready Gold	90	4	0
Forward	89	3	0

Produce Market

BOMBAY, Aug. 9.

The local produce market was very steady today. Groundnuts Bold were sold at Rs. 35/8 while linseed R. R. business was reported at Rs. 31/- Castorseeds September opened at Rs. 176/- and after declining at Rs. 173/- Steadied at Rs. 174/- Quotations were as under:—

GROUNDNUTS			
Bold ready	35	8	0
Coromandal ready	35	8	0
Khandesh quality	36	0	0
Groundnut local ex-mill	55	8	0
Groundnut Oil Railway Receipts	18	4	0
August	17	12	0
September	17	11	0
October	17	8	0
LINSEEDS			
Bold ready delivery	30	12	0
Satna small ready	28	0	0
Linseed Oil ready	17	0	0
CASTORSEEDS			
Ready Madras quality	35	8	0
Oil First Pressure	19	12	0
Oil Bazar quality	18	6	0
September	174	0	0
May	150	0	0

GOVERNMENT LOANS

BOMBAY, August 9.

2 1/4 p.c. 1954	98	8	0
2½ p.c 1955	98	8	0
2-1/2 p.c. 1961	90	8	0
2¾ p.c. 1960	93	8	0
2¾ p.c. 1962	91	4	0
2¾ p.c. 1976	82	12	0
3 p.c. 1963 Con.	80	0	0
3 p.c. 1953-55	100	6	0
3 p.c. 1957	98	5	0
3 p.c. 1958	98	3	0
3 p.c. 1963-65	92	0	0
3 p.c. 1959-61	95	12	0
3 p.c. 1966-68	89	8	0
3 p.c 1970-75	86	0	0
3-1/2 p.c. 1954-60	100	10	0
4 p.c. 1960-70	102	14	0
4-1|2 p.c. 1955-60	103	6	0
4-1|2 p.c. 1958-68	105	6	0
PROVINCIAL LOANS			
3 p.c. Bombay 1958	97	12	0
3 p.c. Bombay 1960	95	4	0
3 p.c. Bombay 1962	98	0	0
2¾ p.c. U.P. 1961	92	0	0
2¾ p.c. Madras 1961	92	0	0
3 p.c. Bombay 1955	98	12	0
3 p.c. Punjab 1958	98	0	0
3 p.c. Punjab 1952	106	0	0
3 p.c. Madras 1952-53	100	1	0
3 p.c. U.P. 1952	100	6	0
3 p.c. N.W.F. 1952	101	8	0
4 p.c Bom. Muni	100	12	0
5 p.c Bom. Muni 1959	107	0	0
3 p.c. Bom. Muni. 1954	104	0	0
3-1|4 p.c. Bom. Muni 1965	94	0	0
3-1|4 p.c. B.P.T. 1970	100	12	0

Indian Cotton Figures

	Bales
Export by Rail from 1st Sept. 1951 to 7th Aug. '52	644544
Estimated Mill consumption in Bombay from 1st Sept. '51 to 7th Aug. '52	933862
Same period last year	
Estimated stock of ra cotton held by Expo ters, Dealers and Mill in Bombay on 7th Aug 1952	
Same time last year.	

Castorseeds Quotati

BOMBAY, Aug

SEPTEMBER DELIVER	
Opening	17
Highest	
Lowest	1
Close	17
MAY DELIVERY	
Opening	14
Highest	14
Lowest	14
Close	14

Record Of Actual Transaction In Shares

BOMBAY, Aug. 9.

MILLS

A. Advance 136-4
Apollo 3
Bharat 22-4
B. R. Cotton 57-8
B. Dyeing 363-12 67-8 65-10
Bradbury 722-8
C. India 162-8 63-8
Century 250 49-4 32-4 51-4 52-8 52
Dawn 56
Elphinstone 42
Finlay 247
Gokak 200 1
I. U. Defd. 1-11 1-11-3
I. U. Ord. 9-10 9-10-6 9-9-6 9-10-6
Kohinoor 275-8 79 78-8 81 79-8
Madhusudan 50
Morarji 165
New Great 157 55 57
Podar 121-4
Simplex 161 60
Svadeshi 246 47-8 46-8 48
Tata Mill 42 42-12 42-4
B. Steam 25-12
Scindia 13-13 14-1-6 14

BANKS

Baroda 121
Central 64 63-12
Central New 64-4 64-8 64-
Imperial 1695
Imperial New 408-12
India 151 (Ex Div)
Union 6-14 6-13
U. Commercial 34-12

ELECTRICS

Ahmedabad 112-8 12-3 12 12-3
Amalgamated 10-15
Andhra 1385 87-8
Suburban 127-8 26-14
Surat 116-4
Power 1470 72-8
New India 41-8
Oriental 4510
Vulcan 12-9

STEELS

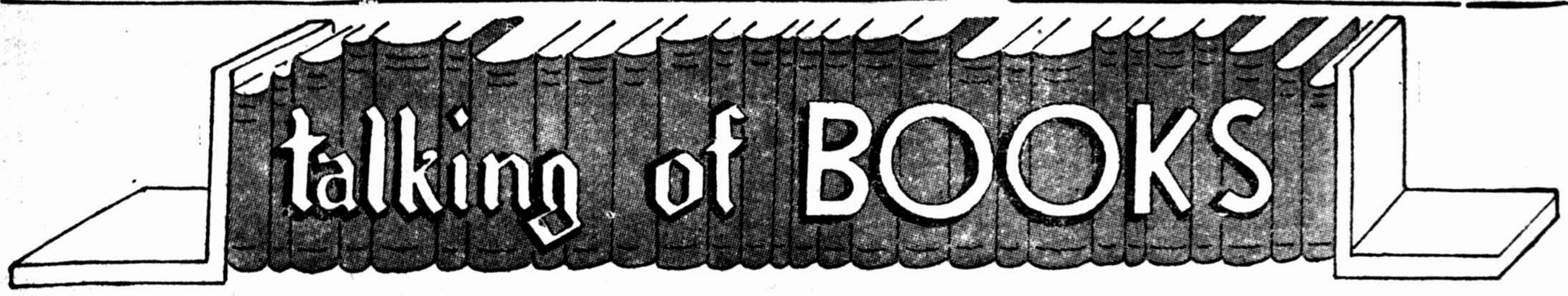
B. Steel 18-13 19-1 18-15-6 19-2 19-1
I. Iron 23-12-6 23-15 23-13 23-15
Tata Defd. 1728-12 26-4 35 26-4 35 32-8
Tata Ord. 337-8 39-8 39 41 40-8
Tata IInd Pref. 132 32-4 32

MISCELLANEOUS

Alcock 272-8
A. Cement 168-8 68-12 68-4
Belapur 204-8 3-8 5-8 4-8 5
B. B. Old 388-12 88-2 98-8 88-2
B.B. New 147-8
B.B. Petrol 0-15-6 0-15-3
B.I.C. 9-2
I. Copper 2-11-9 2-12-3
Rayon 61 69-8
Rayon Pref. 69-4
P. Const. 76 76-4 75-8 76 75-12
Shivrajpur 43-12
Tata Chem. 9-7 9-8 9-7 9-8-6
Tata Oil 31-4
Wimco 202-8

SPECIAL

Ahmedabad Elec. New 107-13
Supreme Industries 75
McKenzie Ord. 75



All-Out Regimentation In Red China

OBJECTIVE VIEW OF NEW REGIME

BRAIN-WASHING IN RED CHINA — By Edward Hunter. Vanguard Press. New York. Distributed in India for the Indian Committee for Cultural Freedom by Thacker & Co. Rs. 3.

DURING World War I, an Albanian peasant was asked how he felt about the war. "What?" he replied. "Two dogs are fighting viciously for a bone, and you ask the bone how it feels?"

During the last hundred years or so, the Chinese third estate has been such a bone. Since the 19th century China has been suc- over-ruled by erstwhile kings, dynasties, dowa- s and even by non- onquerors to a certain ho first came to trade. ed to rule. Among all despots and tyrants have he rule, and benefactors the tions.

g known for their Grecian nce and stoicity, the Chinese like the Sphinx, accepted resent Communist regime for or for worse. That the far outweighs the former in ying Mao's rule underscores mute resignation of the Chi- to a bare existence without ying about the administrative nges their country goes ugh.

New Regime

ve start to consider the ends e Chinese Communists in communist experiment upon millions, we shall unnecessa- bog ourselves down in a mo- of philosophical 'isms' hardly attributable in this particular con- text. The ends of the Chinese Communists, assuming there are any in the plans of Mao Tse-tung and Liu Shao-chi, are no less ec- toplasmic than the usual commu- nist doctrinaire philosophies of 'classless societies'—whatever pre- cisely that may mean—and a 'people's democracy.'

But, as I say, leaving aside the ends of the Chinese Communists, on which much ink and effort have been lately expended, let us merely consider some of the conditions appurtenant to the revolution in China.

Robert Guillain, correspondent for the French newspaper 'Le Monde,' was sent to China in 1949 to make a study of the Chinese Revolution. He stayed for about six months in China and returned to give us a graphic description of the reign of terror extant there to wipe out the 'counter-revolutionaries' unassimilable by the new social order, the public "confessions" and executions in which the people are made kindred to the actions of Peking in wiping out these heterogeneous elements, the terror practised by the Communists as a policy and their will to violence, and China's rapid ascent under Peking towards one of the three top military powers in the world.

These were amply borne out by our own cultural mission which returned after a month's study of present conditions in China.

Now comes a book out of the west, BRAIN-WASHING IN RED CHINA by an American journalist Edward Hunter. In a bland, expressionless, straight-reporting style, Mr. Hunter interviews a few Chinese in Hong Kong who have had to flee from the mainland for political reasons, adds a few of his own experiences in Red China, with a few asides on the fighting in Malaya, and titles the whole BRAIN-WASHING IN RED CHINA. As the first comprehensive work on this aspect of the Chinese revolution, Mr. Hunter's work is of special importance. More so, as nowhere does he tend to condemn or even apologise for the hard measures of the Peking regime to consolidate their hold over the country.

Ends And Means

It seems much has been made of the ends and means in this business of the Chinese Communists. Equally much has been made of by numerous non-Chinese political mountebanks who are heard apoligising for the draconian measures of the Chinese Communists in the latters' policy of terror and will to violence in their attempt to regiment the entire country on the side of the Russian bloc. Certainly we don't hear any Chinese Communists attempting to rationalise and explain away their hard methods by excuses of a 'revolution' and 'establishment of a new world order.' They have never sought to justify their hold on the Chinese peasants by pseudo-philosophising that outside of Lincoln's ideal there never has actually been a government of the people, such has some have attempted to do in this country. The Chinese Communist has expressed his unconcern for the cost in human life and misery not only to the Chinese bourgeoisie but also to those whose only crime was their unfitness to the type of society Peking was trying to develop. Who are we to try to justify their unconcern?

What has been singularly lacking so far has been an objective viewpoint of the new Chinese regime. The Chinese Communists have been the last to attempt to sugar-coat their crassly draconian measures in their country; in numerous instances, local writers and analysts have sought to fill this vacuum, little realising that the Peking regime does not require such sugar-coating of its methods.

It is willing to exhibit in the face of the world, its will to violence and its success in attaining the participation of the people in the campaign against the unassimilable elements in Chinese (Communist) society, and it treats with a cold disdain any attempts of foreigners to rationalise upon its draconian measures. Motives, ends and means, foreign opinion, shallow justifications for its methods are all of the completest insouciance to the Chinese Communists. They freely admit the harshness of their measures, and the sooner we admit this, the more comprehensible will seem their madness, for there is undoubtedly method in their madness.

Regimentation

Written in this spirit, Mr. Hunter's book weaves an accurate tale of the regimentation, political, cultural and social which has been enforced already to a greater degree than any other administration in history has attempted. Adapting western psychology to suit its ends, the Peking regime has sought to reform the fundamental mentality of the Chinese. In the attempt, there is no mass hypnosis. Rather Peking's brain-washing is solely for the destruction or reformation of certain social categories which are looked upon as unassimilable by the new social order. The Red regime either forces these elements into the channels of the new society or else liquidates them. The Communists freely admit the harshness of this and nowhere do they attempt to rationalise by twisting some remote necessity as a 'necessity.' Surprisingly, this is being done by the Red fellow-travellers in the foreign countries.

The violence and terror which have been rapidly incited by Peking for the service of the new revolution have not yet run their full course. The resort to violence in the countryside is even more marked than in the urban areas. In this wave of terrorism against the heterogeneous elements, it is felt inadequate to merely protect the people, nor is it enough to demonstrate to them the fate awaiting transgressors of the new social order. Rather Peking feels compelled that the people must also be pressed into the active suppression of doctrinaire offenders.

It is deemed not enough for the people to look on as mere spectators upon the grim struggle between the State and the "counter-revolutionaries." Rather it is felt necessary that they should be the accomplices of the state in the general war against them. The people's complicity is evident in every phase of suppression and it made them kindred to the actions of the government.

What is more important is the fact that the Chinese Communists do not in any way seek to conceal or justify the people's participation; that is being done by the few foreign political dehuquents who cannot reconcile their perverted attitude to what the Chinese Communists actually are and admit to be.

No Apologia

The correct thing to say about Mr. Hunter's book is that, while it amply bears out what observers have fully known about Red China, it has nevertheless shocked those reactionary elements which, through political diffidence, refuse to face what the Chinese Communists actually stand for. These elements are mouthing more apologies and rationalisations for the draconian measures of the Peking regime than the Chinese Communists themselves are mouthing. Mao himself admits that his government is characterised by "a democratic dictatorship," with accent on the dictatorship. But the foreign fellow-travellers insist it is more democratic than even the Russians claim Moscow is, and they drag in long lists of bovine statistics, piscatorial accomplishments and metaphysical explanations to prove their point.

The Chinese Communists themselves claim that the "democratic discussion," which they favour are nothing but the "privilege of agreeing to what has already been decided, but without the right to disagree." Even this has sought to be rationalised upon.

Mr. Hunter's attempt has been a valiant one, and if by so doing he has brought closer by even one day the time when we shall see the displacement of Stalin and Mao's Communism-surrogate by the true doctrines of Marx and Engels, then Mr. Hunter's attempt has not been in vain. Certainly to satisfy the few fellow-travellers, with their prejudices and their bigotries, we could burn up every copy of Mr. Hunter's book in a 1952 version of the Nuremburg book-burning orgy of the Nazis and spend the rest of history in doctrinaire strait-jackets of prejudices, bigotries and witch-hunts, such as has characterised certain other comments on this particular book. There is much to choose between the two alternatives. The choice is ours.

A. N. A.

In a talk given at the American Law Institute dinner in Washington recently on "Language, Legal and Literary," the writer said: "An author's style is his written voice, his spirit and mind caught in ink. It is as individual, hence unmistakable, as the cadences of Winston Churchill".

Criticising play-back tactics increasingly in vogue in public speeches, he ridiculed the idea of a

UNIVERSITY FOR GHOST WRITERS

BY JOHN MASON BROWN

AT this moment I understand more fully than I ever have before what Percy Hammond meant when, writing about some happily forgotten play, he said that in its presence he felt as out of place as an Elk at Oxford. I face you quakingly as a DP. untutored in your language and addressing you in a tongue which to some of you may seem foreign.

Washington, D.C., is not the ideal setting for discussion of the nuances, the beauties, and the noble possibilities of language. Anyone attempting such a discussion here is bound to resemble a preacher who has strayed into the pulpit of a church of another denomination.

"GOVERNMENTESE"

For surely in no free area of the earth are there more men and women crowded together who daily do more damage to language than in the Government bureaus of Washington. So far as the beauties of language are concerned, they form a wrecking crew. Their talent for misusing it for making it drab, ugly, or deliberately incomprehensible can only be described as genius. Yet, in spite of those responsible for the gibberish of Governmentese, some of the truest eloquence this country or the world has known has been produced by those working for the Government in high and varied stations in this very city.

Among the troubles with Washington from a literary standpoint is that it is a place where a writer does not have to be dead to be a ghost.

The scale and absurdity of Washington as a ghost town was indicated by Yale's president, A. Whitney Griswold, when a few months back he spoke to the National Booksellers' Association in New York. Mr. Griswold had learned with proper dismay that in Washington a university was about to open a course for ghost-writers, who "will be taught to write in such a way that orators will understand at all times what they are saying."

There are more than 150 such writers on the top level in Washington alone, an official of that university declared, and most of them have a hard time adjusting their talents "to fit the mental and oratorical capacities" of the men for whom they are writing.

WRITTEN VOICE

Speaking words that others have written, having a voice but no style of your own, may be a necessary practice for overworked officials. But one thing it is not—and that is authorship An author's style is his written voice; his spirit and mind caught in ink. It is as individual, hence unmistakable, as the cadences of Winston Churchill, a government official who, however overworked, has never failed to make himself heard in print. Mr. Churchill must also have had suggestions submitted to him by scores of experts, but what they have suggested he has possessed.

And as surely as possession is nine-tenths of the law, possession (in terms of one's own very personal usage of language) is ten-tenths of authorship.

JUKES FAMILY OF JOURNALISM

Let us face the truth. Critics and lawyers have more things in common than their addiction to words. We have detractors, if not enemies; men and women who, oddly enough, do not dote on us and have attacked us with eloquence. Precious little criticism has been as sprightly or vivid as the abuse it has provoked. I could cite a hundred treasured phrases which creative writers have used to castigate reviewers with the understandable scorn that Man-o'-War would have shown had he, in the long and fruitful years of his retirement from the track, been judged by a jury of geldings. Let me content myself with repeating one of my favourites. Maxwell Anderson's dismissal of New York's drama critics as "the Jukes family of journalism."

You who have crossed the bar also have your belittlers. Some of these feel your gift for confuscation is such that Prince Hal must have had you, rather than Falstaff, in mind when he said, "How now, my sweet creature of bombast?" Burton in "The Anatomy of Melancholy" was another of your depreciators. "Our wrangling lawyers....are so litigious and busy here on earth," said he, "that I think they will plead their clients' causes hereafter,—some of them in hell."

FOG AND GAS

I regret to say the picture of the law most securely hung in the minds of many people is scarcely a flattering likeness, if indeed it be a likeness at all. It is—you must remember it—the description in "Bleak House" of

(Continued on Page 21 Col. 4)

My Dear Sisters & Brothers,

ON my very first day of going to Balkan-ji-Bari, I fell in love with its organiser, writes an old member Vasant. For "Dada" was a happy person and the surroundings there were happy. He smiled at me, on that first morning, as if he really liked me. And he rescued me from some boys who went around pulling pigtails.

In the compound, baskets with ivy and flowers were hanging. In the corner there was a group of children singing lustily. Dada related to us a story, and then he played games with us. We tried not to be too noisy for he himself spoke to us so mildly that we understood.

One Sunday he took us out on an excursion. On our way we found many things: leaves, berries and stones of different kinds. We took meals together and had lots of fun. Toward the end of the day, as we assembled at the signal of two whistles. Dada talked to us about trees, leaves, and wood creatures.

Many Years Later

When many years later, Vasant continues, I become a worker of the Balkan-ji-Bari, and attended my first meeting as such, I found myself imitating Dada's ways. Because his influence reaches down through the years, I can understand that each child has his dream and that if you can make him want to share his dream with you, even the school lessons—reading, writing and arithmetic—will come more easily.

If on some occasion there comes to me an urge to get the children into some wooded place, where grapevines were made to swing on, where there are cool, flat stones to rest on, or to sea-shore side, where the waves come and go untiringly, where the sunset is charming, and where bathing gives exercise and brings joy, it is because long time ago our beloved Dada instilled a line of life and living in a child's mind and heart.

Correcting Speech Defects

"I like beans, what do you like?" asks the teacher slowly and with exact enunciation: writes Lillian M. Moore in "The Houston Chronicle Magazine."

A five-year-old boy holds up his hand. "I....like....apples,' he says slowly and with effort. Pronouncing the word "like" and many other words is an effort for this boy, because he has a speech defect.

It is estimated in the United States that five to ten per cent of all school children have speech defects. Many of these children are attending special classes to remedy the imperfections. One such course is the speech and hearing clinic conducted in the south-western State of Texas by the University of Houston.

Some of the difficulties are defects of voice in pitch, volume, quality, stuttering, retarded speech development, defects associated with cleft palate and cerebral palsy and handicaps associated with impaired hearing. Many of the voice difficulties in children are associated with the common cold, laryngitis, or enlarged adenoids. Stuttering, which affects approximately six to ten of every 1,000 school children is a disturbance in the rhythm or fluency of speech. The stutterer feels both tense and apprehensive, which in turn makes his stuttering worse. His problem basically is a psychological one.

Reasons For Retardation

Among the common factors which tend to retard speech development are illness and physical impairment, mental subnormality, lack of speech stimulation, intense shock, fright, or shame experienced over a sustained period on one or more crucial occasions. Speech defects associated with cerebral palsy are imperfections in voice, articulation and fluency or rate. The speech of the cerebral palsy handicapped person is laboured, slow and jerky, with the voice tending to be monotonous and comparatively uncontrolled. The articulation suffers because of the impaired muscular coordination.

A cleft palate is the condition which occurs when the roof of the mouth is improperly formed to the extent that a hole or slit exists in the palate. This defect makes it difficult for the individual to form words because of air rushing through the opening into the nasal passage. The voice has a harsh and nasal quality. There are three means of alleviating cleft palate disorders: surgical closing of the opening, using a false palate worn in the roof of the mouth to close the opening, or by retraining the speech pattern.

Defects caused by impaired hearing are revealed in certain distortions of articulations and voice. The hard-of-hearing child cannot hear the speech of others well enough to imitate accurately the finer qualities of voice and speech. With properly trained help most, if not all, speech defects can be greatly improved and in many cases completely correced so that the handicapped can move and talk in society without a feeling of self-consciousness.

Feeling Of Success

The University of Houston Speech and Hearing Clinic handles such handicapped children, —and its largest group in the summer when it conducts two six-week courses. Summer vacation is the most convenient time for the school-age child to have help with his speech difficulties. When they are in school it is difficult for them to do speech correction study in addition to regular class work. Classes, which average from three to five children, are conducted like games. The children look forward to every minute of the class period.

The clinic at the University of Houston has a twofold purpose: to train teachers in hearing and speech therapy, and to offer corrective help in speech. Teachers and those interested in teaching speech correction enrol in regular education classes at the University and use the clinic as a laboratory for practical application. For those needing help there is no age limit at the clinic and its work has been directed toward the handicapped from ages three to sixty.

The first step is a consultation by the parent of the child or by the handicapped adult himself. After an examination of hearing, muscular coordination, mentality, case history, and speech, a diagnosis is made, and a course of correction is recommended. During classes, the childen listen and watch their teacher's face closely while she talks. Many students are taught proper pronunciation through ear training, but some have to be taught where to place the tongue to make the right sound. Each lesson usually is built around one word which contains the sound needed.

When a child has made even the slightest progress, he is praised for his effort. By giving such children a feeling of success, the clinic believes it can make faster progress in overcoming the speech difficulties which handicap a young person. (Photographs appearing on this page depicting the two processes described in the article, are by courtesy of the University of Houston).

Children's Gift To United Nations

A PLAQUE on the north wall of the United Nations Library was unveiled on June 26 by Joy Price, a senior of a Seattle High School, who thus dedicated the circular fountain in the plaza before the Secretariat Building at the Headquarters which is the gift of the school children of the United States and its territories to the United Nations.

Acting Secretary- General Guillaume Georges-Picet accepted the fountain on behalf of the United Nations from Miss Price, who was introduced by Mrs. Sherman Adams, wife of the Governor of New Hampshire. Mr. George-Picot said that the gift was "an inspiring symbol of the faith of the children of the United States in the United Nations."

Money for the fountain was contributed by the school children. The white Bronze plaque, mounted on marble, carries the following inscription: — "Presented to the United Nations by the children of the United States and its Territories as a gesture of friendship to the children of the world through the United Nations". The ceremony closed with the Interracial Choir singing a song especially composed for the ceremony.

A Symbol And A Reminder

Joy Price, 17 years old, is the only child of Mr. and Mrs. Walter Sterling Price, of Seattle. She was born in China, where her father was attached to the United States Embassy. She is active in youth groups, particulary those interested in United Nations afairs. She intends to continue through college and make her career in journalism. She wrote the following letter to the "United Nations Bulletin".

The youth of the United States have given the Central Fountain to the United Nations to show their hope for international understanding and world peace through the United Nations. It is to serve as a symbol and constant reminder to the delegates that the eyes of the youth of the world are turned upon the[m] faith in these represen[t] should not be disappointed.

We the youth of the wo[rld] put our trust in you of the Un[ited] ted Nations. Through you [we] see the possibility of making t[his] a world of mutual understandi[ng] without bloodshed and war. [We] have promised each other in [the] Charter to "practice toleran[ce] and live together in peace wit[h] one another as good neighbours. This simple phrase reflects th[e] prayer and hope of mankind.

Garden Of Friendship

The international garden est[a]lished by members of the Bris[tol] Co-operative Youth Club at Br[ad]lington, Bristol, has its first shr[ub] — a bird cherry from Sweden. Holland is sending bulbs, and many other countries have promised to contribute.

Balkan-Ji-Bari

Shri Shewak Bhojraj, Shrimati Vidya Motwani, Kumari Jayashree Karpe and Kumari Kumudini Tanak visited the Nari Seva Sadan Balkan-ji-Bari at Kurla. Boys and Girls of the Unit gave a very nice entertainment programme. Shri Shewak Bhojraj and Kumari Jayashree Karpe spoke to them. The function ended with light refreshments.

Balkan-ji-Bari — Akhil Hind Balak Sangh — is the premier All-India Children's Association which all should join. Please send for its full particulars and enrolment forms from Dada—"Gulistan", Khar—Bombay 21, mentioning your full name and address and age, and enclosing a one anna stamp for postage. You will feel proud of having joined this great brotherhood.

You are most welcome also to send your small contributions of stories, games, tricks, smiles, etc. for publication in this your "Corner". Dada will be happy to hear from you any time, and to know if he can be of any service to you. Please do drop him a line—Thanks.

JAI HIND!

All Good Wishes from
Your loving
Dada

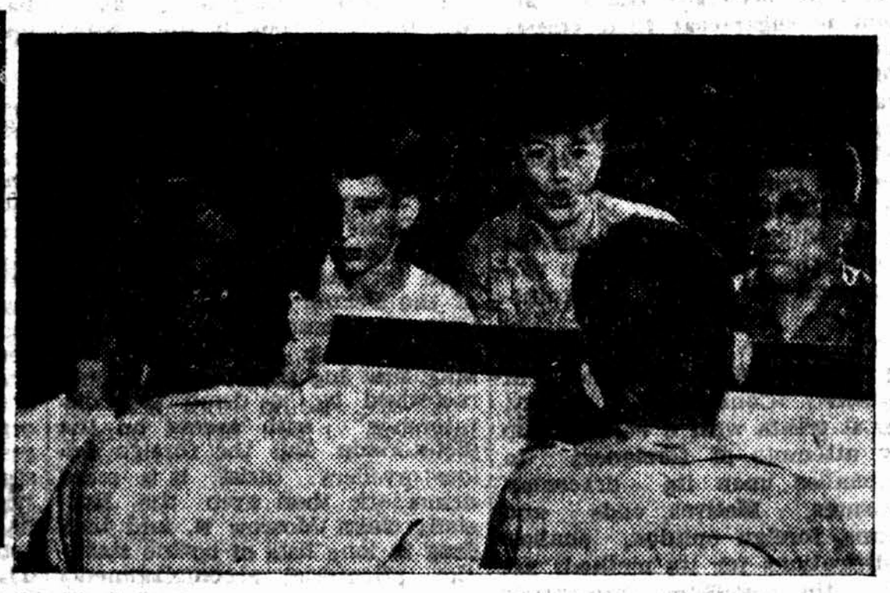
CHILDREN ON A TRIP

Ghatkopar Balkan-ji-Bari Unit at Birla Mandir, Delhi.

LIP-READING FOR HARD-OF-HEARING

Lip-reading helps in training hard-of-hearing children to speak correctly—the boy hears the teacher's voice through an electrical instrument.

OVERCOMING STUTTERING



Two boys learn to overcome stuttering by watching how their teacher forms sounds and then imitating her.

What Not To Tell The Hubby

NEED OF MUTUAL RESTRAINT ON TONGUE

THE woman who has no emotional secret in her past or present life may think she needs give no consideration to what *not* to tell her husband. But if she is a successful wife, she almost certainly does not tell him all that she does or thinks. If her marriage is an open or concealed failure, there is always a good chance that she has created her own unhappiness with her tongue. Divorce can be the result of words as well as of infidelity, writes Margaret Culkin Banning in 'Cosmopolitan'

When a man says that he never wants to see a woman again, he often means that he never wants to hear her again.

It may not be that she is an accredited nagger. Sometimes a woman says something to her husband quite sweetly for, she thinks, his own good, that hurts and humiliates him so deeply he wants only to get out of hearing of her tactlessness and lack of sympathy. Sometimes a wife has a habit of [illegible]her conscience by re- [illegible]er mistakes and faults [illegible]usband so he will have [illegible] their burden. Men get [illegible]of such a load.

[illegible] question of frankness [illegible]een husband and wife [illegible]t pre-marital relations [illegible] someone else is a recur- [illegible]one. So is the problem of [illegible]ther an extra-marital sex- [illegible]affair should be acknow- [illegible]ed.

More Errors

[illegible]here are no rules about [illegible]se things.

There has been only a [illegible]reat deal of trial and pro- [illegible]ably more error than would [illegible]ve been necessary if ima- [illegible]nation had gone along with [illegible]nesty.

[illegible] case in point concerns a [illegible]g woman who married a [illegible]n who was deeply in love [illegible]th her. He was a sensitive [illegible]erson, and was not too sure of his own attractiveness. The girl was by no means a virgin, and she told her husband, after they were married, about her previous sex experiences.

"Now", she said with relief, "there are no secrets between us."

But he became a very difficult, unreasonable man to live with. Her revelations had seeded his mind with suspicions that took root and grew, finally forcing the husband and wife apart. The young woman had really wanted her marriage to be happy and had no intention of or desire for infidelity

There are probably times when such confessions should be made, and there may be men and women who can receive them with equanimity and full forgiveness.

But experience has lined up so many cases in which telling guilty secrets has had extremely bad effects on married life, that a wife should weigh such confidences very carefully before she makes them.

She must understand the [illegible]perament of her husband, [illegible]tendency to jealousy, and [illegible] actual (not his professed) [illegible]ity to be realistic about sex- [illegible]temptations and impulses [illegible]himself has not excited [illegible]he should also weigh her [illegible]ives in telling facts that [illegible]almost sure to hurt her [illegible]and. Is she trying to make [illegible]elf provocative, or to prove [illegible] she is irresistible? Those [illegible]oor reasons, but they often [illegible].

[illegible]s she a sin complex of [illegible]h she is trying to rid her- [illegible]by achieving her husband's [illegible]nical forgiveness? Is she [illegible]eavouring to make him bear a burden of remorse that she finds irksome?

The Test

The test of the rightness of a wife's telling her husband about her sexual relations with anyone else, premarital or otherwise, is *whether it will help him more than it hurts him.*

What will help the wife is not the confession but the resolution never to let it happen again; and the less she talks and thinks about it, the less likely it is to recur.

Though it is necessary to tread carefully in the area of sexual confidences, there are other fields in which anyone who has observed married life or lived it, can be dogmatic about what a woman should not tell her husband. The matters she should keep to herself fall into two groups; the things she should not tell him about himself, and the things she should not tell him about herself.

Touchy Subject

Heading the first list are unpleasant truths about members of her husband's family. These people are part of his life, and he shares or inherits some of their traits. Insulting or criticizing one of his family is obliquely a reflection on him.

A wife should never say things that put her in the position of trying to destroy the affection of a man for his blood relatives. She may have to *protect* him and herself against the boredom or exploitation of his mother or brother, but criticism will drive a man to defend his kin, or make him ashamed and bitter.

If anyone has to say unpleasant things about a husband's relatives, let the husband himself be the one to say them.

Sometimes it works out that way. It was obvious to the friends of one young couple that the husband's mother, who was extremely possessive, did not intend to give him up to his wife. She did not like the girl, and the prognosis for the marriage was bad.

But the young wife never said a word against her mother-in-law. She concentrated on showing her husband how much more fun it was to live with someone who was not vain and possessive.

Her success was assured when, one day after his mother had left their house, her husband said, "Poor mother can't help being that way. I do appreciate your being so good about it."

In the same category is the fact that a wife should never tell her husband that he is unsuccessful. If it is true, his boss, his superintendent, the voters—if he runs for office—will make no bones about his failures. But at home, across the breakfast table, in bed, there should be the assumption that a man can succeed.

Unmaking

The wife who says to her husband "You'll never get anywhere," only brings that possibility nearer to fulfilment.

A survey of any group of married people shows the difference between men whose wives profess no faith in them and those whose wives build them up.

There is the couple no one likes to invite to dinner because "Molly is so hard on Joe." Joe is no ball of fire and Molly is a brilliant woman. But in the years of their marriage Joe has lost what drive he had. He is a wilted man, and Molly is a frustrated woman. She has done neither of them any good by her statements that Joe can't do this or failed at that

Molly should have taken the course of another married woman in the same group who married a man who was cocky and boastful in company, often so much so that his friends called him down. But his wife never did.

Once, talking to another woman, she said, "I know the way Bill acts and I wish he wouldn't, but I'm not the one to tell him. I'd destroy his confidence completely. The reason he asserts himself is because the way he was brought up gave him an inferiority complex. You have to understand Bill." She went on understanding him, guiding him, putting up with him, and today he is a much more agreeable person. He is also a success in business in a field in which it's really necessary for him to be quite aggressive.

Charming

A woman who obviously refrains from criticism or mockery of her husband is by that token charming

At a dinner not long ago one of the men guests talked brilliantly, giving a clear analysis of a political situation with which he was familiar. Later he fell asleep in the drawing-room on a comfortable sofa, and slept rather noisily. His wife said, "He's tired out. He has been working so hard," and sat down at a bridge table When he woke up, she asked pleasantly, "Ready to go home?" and they did. I am sure that on the way home she did not tell him he snored. She probably told him she was proud of the way he talked at dinner

The final thing a woman should not tell her husband about himself is criticism of him she has heard from others.

Not merely because the criticism may hurt, but because it shames a man to know that the person in whose eyes he wants to appear most admirable has heard some derogatory remarks about himself.

It is equally important for a woman to put a guard on her tongue and a lock on her lips concerning the things she tells her husband about herself She can destroy his faith in her judgment. She can wear away his love by boring comments she should have left unsaid

Big Don't

Too many wives use their husbands as conversational dumping-grounds. They say things to them they would never say to anyone else.

A woman would not greet a guest with the remark "I am utterly tired out tonight!" But it is often a wife's standard greeting to her husband. There is no reason why a wife should not admit fatigue to her husband. But she should not mention it too often for he may also have had a hard day, and talking about exhaustion is not restful.

It is wise for a wife not to tell her husband about her mistakes if there is nothing to be done about them. No wife improves her standing with her husband by telling him, "I know I shouldn't have said it but..."

Useless worries are never good subjects for conversation. No rule could be more golden than the one that says a wife should never tell a husband anything that will trouble him unless the telling works towards a solution.

A wife should not tell her husband things about herself that will not interest him. There are men who follow trends in fashion and enjoy buying their wives' clothes, but they are few. Most women should let affairs of clothes be seen and not heard by their husbands.

It is a small matter perhaps, but a corollary, that wives should not say too much about cosmetics, hairdos, rinses, or tints.

They will succeed only in destroying their glamour. There is good reason for that phrase "beauty secrets."

In the great and small matters that make the pattern of marriage, a woman must decide what to tell her husband and what to keep to herself. She must determine what is best with honesty, sympathy and imagination; if she is short in these qualities her husband deserves sympathy.

There should be no deceit between husband and wife, BUT THERE MUST BE RESTRAINT, PARTICULARLY OF THE TONGUE. Problems that can be solved should always be discussed thoroughly.

But negative worries that cannot be improved by discussion are better left untold.

THIS IS SAUCE FOR THE GANDER, TOO.

A man should tell his wife nothing that will shame or humiliate her to no avail, or will uselessly trouble her. Both husband and wife are at the mercy of each other's words, and probably more marriages have been wrecked by words than by infidelities.

Yet they are used by each individual as differently as those individuals use life itself. They are either wasted or enjoyed, faced drably or approached with zest.

LANGUAGE—LEGAL AND LITERARY

(Continued from page 19 col. 5)

Jarndyce and Jarndyce, that "famous scare-crow of a suit," which over the long and dragging years had become so complicated that no living man knew what it meant.

What were the symbols Dickens chose for the law and its processes? It pains me to state—fog, and gas.

"Fog everywhere, fog up the river....fog down the river—gas looming through the fog in divers streets—never can there come fog too thick, never can there come mud and mire too deep" as "some score of members of the High Court of Chancery....are mistily engaged in one of the ten thousand stages of an endless cause, tripping one another up on slippery precedents, groping knee-deep in technicalties....and making a pretense of equity with serious faces, as players might."

That is the popular conception, or shouldn't I as your guest say misconception, of the law held both by the law's victims and the clients of lawyers, if a distinction from the layman's point of view can be made between the two. Like Shakespeare's reputation and Shaw's, this notion of the law is built, in the phrase GBS used to describe his own fame, "fast and solid....on an innoregnable basis of dogmatic reiteration"—and, no doubt, some truth.

AT SPACE RATES

Dr. Johnson refused to subscribe to such an idea. He came to the defense of your profession. "It is unjust, sir," he rumbled to Boswell, "to censure lawyers for multiplying words when they argue; it is often necessary for them to multiply words."

Authors have been guilty of the same indulgence, especially when paid space rates. Then they have been tempted to set down thousands of words they should have been paid to omit.

At this point we are forced back again without choice to a consideration of words, hence to writers and lawyers as word-men. Words are a strange and tantalizing commodity. The mere twenty-six letters in our alphabet are responsible for the limitless variety and the full, fabulous range of our language, call it English or American. Gathered together in dictionaries, these words are available to everyone. They literally pine for suitors. They are like the suffragette of long ago who wanted something badly, and thought it was the vote. They yearn to be possessed.

Yet they are used by each individual as differently as those individuals use life itself. They are either wasted or enjoyed, faced drably or approached with zest.

accepted as routine or converted unto that high adventure which is literature.

Certainly, most of what is written or published has no more relation to literature than ordering meals has to do with conversation. The businessman who dictates "Yours of the 15th inst. received and duly noted" is getting off a letter, but he neither seeks nor pretends to be functioning as a man of letters. Although he is employing words, his only interest in them is to transact business. If his answer were phrased in language such as Horace, Walpole, Lamb, Shaw, Ellen Terry, or Thomas Wolfe might have used, he would soon be without a job. And rightly so.

SIGN BOARDS

In the same way, signs reading "Exit," "No Parking," and "Keep Off the Grass" fulfil their function admirably. They are as eloquent as they are meant to be. Yet, though they warn and inform us, they hardly inspire us. They feed none of the hungers which are among the excuses, the pleasures, and the needs of literature.

All of us sense the distinction between communication on the low level of utility and communication when it is raised to literature. The main Post Office in New York City supplies an illustration of these two extremes. Inside the building are signs for "Stamps," "Letters," "Parcel Post," "Air Mail," etc., and we are grateful for these directions. Outside, however, above the row of columns are carved those great singing words of Herodotus, "Neither snow, nor rain, nor heat, nor gloom of night stays these couriers from the swift completion of their appointed rounds." Instantly, instead of leading us to a window, these words open windows for us on the challenges of nature, the concept of duty, and the invincibility of the human spirit

Most of what we read in newspapers, magazines, or books is mere hack work. Most legal writing is drudgery of the same kind. Assuredly, drawing up a contract or a will is not an act of creative authorship. No one doubts the advisability, indeed the necessity, of both wills and contracts. Even so, preparing them must be as tedious as reading them for pleasure is impossible unless, above the dissonances of their English, can be heard the sweet music of the prospects of money. Those dreary parties, "the party of the first part" and "the party of the second part"; those ugly "whereases" and "aforesaids"; those strung-beads of synonyms, such as "give, devise, and bequeath," "rest, residue, and remainder," are not fashioned to delight. Their sole purpose is to make the document water-tight by closing up the chinks

LAWYERS AND JURISTS

It is plain libel to assume, as some people do, that lawyers and jurists always employ English as if they were drawing up wills Lawyers and jurists as writers do face certain dangers unknown to professional authors. They are excused from the necessity of entertaining and interesting their readers, and all too often—let's face the evidence—they take a cruel advantage of this enviable exemption. Nonetheless, some of the best writing that we have has come from the pens of lawyers and especially judges.

Experience itself, if only one has the ability to respond to it and translate it into words, is a better teacher of composition than our colleges know. Those who preside over courtrooms or argue in them cannot escape from life. They may not approach it as novelists, dramatists, journalists, or historians would, but they cannot duck it. This constant confrontation with the actual is what Dr. Johnson had in mind when he said, "Lawyers know life practically. A bookish person should always have them to converse with. Lawyers have what the writer wants."

Cattle, As Big As Elephants!

MAN-MADE GIANTS OUT OF TEST-TUBE

TWO SWEDISH SCIENTISTS recently presented the world with some astounding offspring. From normal-sized rabbits weighing 5½ pounds each they had bred "giants" that weighed more than 12 pounds.

THE first "man made" animals are the result of three years of dogged, secret experimentation with chromosome multiplication. As they turned out in the laboratory they are truly "giants out of the test tube".

But despite the amazing results of their experiments, the researchers, Prof. Goesta Haeggquist, histologist at the Karolinska Institute in Stockholm and Allen Bane, a prominent authority on veterinary medicine, had a highly practical goal.

Large food animals — including poultry — can more efficiently replenish the larder of mankind than can smaller ones of the same species.

Per pound of grass and grain consumed, per square foot of land required, per hour of care needed, the big ones yield more meat, milk and eggs than an equal weight of their little relatives.

More Economical

For example, a 12-pound giant rabbit will not eat as much as two 6-pounders, does not require as much hutch space, and is easier to tend.

But it will provide more meat than the two smaller rabbits combined. Doubling the size of a cow will more than double her milk production and her output of beefsteaks. Turkey-sized hens will supply a bigger poundage of drumsticks and breast meat and more platterfuls of scrambled eggs than two barnyard cecklers half their size.

In theory at least, there may be no limit to the potential size of giant food animals of the future.

Hogs as hefty as horses, and cattle as big as elephants may be just around the corner.

'Modus Operandi'

Prof. Haeggquist and Bane "manufactured" their double-sized rabbits by increasing the number of chromosomes in the bunnys' body cells.

Chromosomes — which are so infinitesimally small that they can be studied only through electronic microscopes—are the building-blocks of heredity. They determine the inherited characteristics of every living thing — plant or animal — including size.

When chromosomes run amok monsters are born—giants, dwarfs, creatures with four eyes or no eyes, and so on. When chromosomes are on their good behaviour, progeny that very much resemble the parent or a composite of the two parents are born.

Not all creatures have two parents Some. such as certain lowly plants and bacteria, are created when the single parent, after growing to a certain size, merely splits in two. This is asexual reproduction or reproduction without sex.

Most of the more complex plants and animals, however, reproduce sexually, through the mating of a male and female of the species.

Changing Chromosomes

All life created by sexual reproduction takes half its original number of chromosomes from the father, half from the mother. In the normal fertilized human egg or ovum for example, are 48 chromosomes, 24 of which were provided in the egg by the mother and 24 of which were carried to the egg in the father's sperm cell. Every cell in the developing embryo and in the mature adult will in turn contain 48 chromosomes.

Some forms of life have few chromosomes per cell, others have many. The intestinal worm is content with two—one from the father, one from the mother. The crayfish—for some obscure reason — has an even 100 pairs of chromosomes per cell. In between are a type of fruit fly with 3 pairs, corn with 10 pairs, swine with 20 pairs, the horse with 30 pairs, the fern with 72 pairs. and so on. The rabbit has 22 pairs. In all sexually created life, chromosomes are arranged cell by cell in pairs — one chromosome from the father, one from the mother.

Each female egg cell and each male sperm cell, as we have seen, contains only half the total number of chromosomes that will be required by the prospective progeny. Thus when they merge to start new life, the chromosome total for the species is not increased.

Prof. Haeggquist and Bane knew that if they could produce animals with more chromosomes per cell they would probably get bigger animals The theory was simple, but it

SCIENTISTS DOUBLE SIZE OF RABBITS

took more than 100 experiments to solve the various problems involved.

Modest Beginning

They began modestly. Giant plants had already been created in Sweden and other countries by chromosome multiplication (known by the formidable designation of "polyploidy"). Encouraging successes included a polyploid poplar tree, which produced far more wood than either of its normal-sized ancestors, and AN APPLE AS BIG AS A CABBAGE.

The jumbo plants had been produced in various ways. One was by exposing ordinary seeds to very low or very high temperatures, a form of "shock treatment."

Another was by treating the seeds with chemicals—especially colchicine, the yellow, poisonous extract obtained from the common meadow saffron

Colchicine produces strange effects on living cells. Ordinarily, when a cell reaches a certain stage of development, it splits into two new cells, each equipped with the same number of chromosomes as the original cell. **But colchicine inhibits this splitting, with the result that a giant cell with twice the normal total of chromosomes is formed.**

Earlier Attempts

When the administration of colchicine is discontinued, the double-chromosome, giant cells resume dividing just like their normal brethren. **If the colchicine is administered at the earliest stage of life—that is. at the time of fertilization of the egg by the male cell—an entire giant individual may be produced.** This was the method used in creating giant plants from colchicine-treated seeds

Unfortunately, attempts to produce polyploid animals though the use of colchicine had generally met with disappointing results. In the 1930s the team of Embody and Philips had tried to induce chromosome multiplication in fertilized frogs' eggs by placing the eggs in a colchicine solution, but the poison failed to penetrate the protective envelope surounding each egg. Taking a somewhat different approach, Dr. A. J. Waterman had, in 1940, immersed fish embryos in strong colchicine solutions. **The result of this experiment had been mostly** monsters, including some weird, one-eyed "Cyclops" fish.

As recently as 1942, the American zoologist G. Frankhauser had observed dubiously, "With animals this technique (colchicine) has not been very successful so far; we will have to look for other methods....."

Haeggquist and Bane determined to supply those "other methods". They placed unfertilized frogs' eggs and sperm in a weak solution of colchicine hoping that as the eggs absorbed the mixture, chromosome multiplication in both eggs and sperm would occur.

Getting Giants

It worked. "We obtained a number of larvee which we judged to be tertraploid, having four (instead of the normal two) sets of chromosomes Haeggquist wrote jubilantly. "These" he reported. "grew much more rapidly than the control (comparison), animals and eventually were twice as large....before they died."

('Tetra' is a Greek prefix meaning four. Every normal sperm or egg cell is 'haploid', having but one set of chromosomes, while the body cells of all normal creatures and plants produced by sexual reproduction are, of course, 'diploid', having two sets)

Encouraged by their moderate success with frogs, Haeggquist and Bane began experimenting with rabbits, using both a small, all-white Danish breed and giant Belgians. Their main problem now

MORE MEAT FOR HUMAN LARDER

was to expose the egg—located deep within the body of the female—to a colchicine solution strong enough to induce chromosome multiplication at the moment of penetration and fertilization by the male sperm. Obviously the solution could not be so powerful that it would destroy the potency of the male cell.

After many tests, a solution was found that did not harm the sperm cell. There were technical difficulties to overcome but finally a colchicine sperm mixture was introduced into the females by syringe injection.

This procedure was successful from the start.

Success

In the very first litter, a small white female—inseminated with sperm from a giant Belgian—bore seven very large young. Two of the seven did not live to reach maturity. The other five, however, grew to be as large as their father, which in itself was very unusual. Ordinarily they would have been expected to reach a size somewhere between that of the father and the mother.

The researchers carefully restrained from suggesting that the rabbits from this litter might have been polyploid—possessed of more than the normal number of chromosomes.

In another early experiment, the mother bore only one offspring, an event fairly uncommon among rabbits. It was, however, very large, measuring six inches in length. Unfortunately, it was unable to draw a single breath. A post-mortem on this baby rabbit disclosed that it was imperfect in a number of ways.

Quite a few of the giant rabbits turned out to be monstrorities or otherwise abnormal

Some of the mothers appeared to have an uncanny awareness that they had produced unnatural offspring. One refused to take proper care of her litter of five with the result that all died within three days.

In some litters the death-rate was unaccountably high. In one litter of seven, four infant rabbits that looked perfectly normal—except that they were oversize—were born dead while the other three died within three days. Of another litter of nine perfectly formed baby giants four died within 72 hours. **Yet nine supersize rabbits of still another litter all survived and flourished.**

Man-Made

Altogether, about a dozen healthy, perfectly formed giant rabbits were bred. Dr. Yngve Melander, world-renowned chromosome scientist of the University of Lund, studied their red blood corpuscles with the aid of a 1,000-power electronic camera. He pronounced them true triploids—possessed of triple sets of chromosomes. AND TRIPLOIDS DID NOT EXIST IN NATURE'S SCHEME OF REPRODUCTION!

What had apparently happened was this. Presumably only the female egg cells had been affected by the colchicine, increasing their number of chromosomes from 22 to 44. The sperm cells, brought only their normal complement of 22 chromosomes to the eggs. ADDED TOGETHER, THE CHROMOSOME TOTAL FOR THE GIANTS WAS 66 INSTEAD OF THE NORMAL 44. No rabbits with this number of chromosomes had ever been born before.

More amazingly, in the bone marrow of the artificially created giants were found some cells of not only 66, but also 55, 44, 33, 22 and even 11 chromosomes!

Previously, zoologists had believed that no rabbit could have a chromosome count of less than 22.

The Hitch

The discovery of 11-chromosome cells led to an intriguing question. Were these cells "throwbacks"—proving that an 11-chromosome rabbit, much smaller than his present descendants, had existed some time in the remote past? Could dwarf animals—as well as giants—be created by man?

Haeggquist and Bane had no time to seek the answers to these questions. They had a more pressing problem on their hands.

All their triploid rabbits were unfertile, unable to reproduce their kind.

Presumably giant pigs now being raised to maturity will be equally sterile, since they too are triploids.

IN NATURE'S SCHEME OF CHROMOSOME DISTRIBUTION IT'S APPARENTLY "DOUBLE OR NOTHING." Both the sperm and egg must double their chromosome totals before they can merge to produce fertile giants. So far, only the egg has obliged.

Task Ahe

The next goal of H and Bane is, of course, tetraploid animals, with chromosomes from both pa In rabbits, this will requir jump from 44 to 88 chromos in swine an increase from 80. "When we get to those," experimenters say hopefully, shall better be able to tell the whole thing might end. vertheless, the prospects o up are no doubt immense as when we start with catt

It will not be an easy victo Much experimentation with chicine and presumably w other drugs in varying concen tions will probably be neces before fertile, healthy giants be produced. Yet there is en raging reason to hope that su size pork chops and beef-st are not very far distant.

Will science breed a race giant humans? One question that might be asked is: For what rea son? What's the advantage in doubling the size of our food animals when we double our own size too? It would merely put meat-hungry humanity right back where we are today.

Maybe, with the way meat prices have been skyrocketing, Haeggquist and Bane had better devote some spare time to creating a new human race with only one-fourth the present number of chromosomes.

Half-size humans would then be able to dine on double-size animals.

Just what's wrong with that idea—if anything?

WRITE OFF YOUR MISTAKES

SOMETIMES a person can be given the idea of writing off mistakes and thinking no more about them. I often tell patients about a telephone conversation I once could not help overhearing as I sat in the office of a country banker. Evidently, two years previously, a subordinate had loaned money on a group of poor farms which had not paid well.

The banker asked his farm expert what it would cost to rehabilitate the properties. When told the figure, he said:

"We could never get that much money back, so get rid of the land for anything it will bring, and we'll write off the loss."

Then he cheerfully turned his attention to the next problem, and in this way, evidently, he worked all day.

As I saw this man make his quick decisions I thought how wonderful it would be if hundreds of my patients could learn the trick; if they could only learn to forget mistakes, and never think of them again except perhaps to vow never to fall into that particular trap again.

If only they could learn, also, to leave emotion out of the process! It is painful emotion that causes most of the distress and the fatigue.—Dr. Walter C. Alvarez.

CHILDREN'S WONDER-WORLD

(Continued from Page 2 Col 5)

persuade people that this was really what the children wanted—that we had to create a playground to please them, not us."

Some accused him of wanting to turn their children into slum youngsters; others felt insulted that he was presuming their children wanted to play in the mud.

Nothing happened until late 1942. Then, in a period during the Nazi occupation when morale was particularly low, a representative for the Danish Workers' Cooperative Housing Association visited Sorensen.

"We propose to turn an area of 7,000 square yards at the new group of low-cost apartments in Emdrupvej into a junk-yard playground," the architect told Sorensen. "I've come to you for advice..."

Skrammellegeplads was a success from the start. Virtually overnight, hundreds of children began the indiscriminate collection of odds and ends provided and began fashioning the place after their own desires.

"Youngsters want an opportunity to create a world of their own—a world they can have to themselvs," explains Anne Marie Norvig, superintendent of the first Experimental Municipal School of Copenhagen. "The junk-yard playground is the answer. [illegible] they have freedom and a [illegible] carry out their dreams [illegible]asies."

[illegible] most parents send their [illegible] to Skrammellegeplads to [illegible]a good time, a few bring [illegible] offspring for special reasons. [illegible]ne mothers think they have [illegible]em children," says Agnete [illegible]ereg, the young teacher in [illegible]ge.

But after a few weeks here, [illegible]n usually able to prove to [illegible] that it there was a [illegible]lem, it was created by [illegible] parent, not by the child." Noninterference by grownups is [illegible] of the golden rules at the [illegible]yground.

Everything which might serve [illegible] remind the child of autnority [illegible]eliminated. Mrs. Vestereg's job [illegible]o give advice when the chil[illegible]n ask for it, to guide but [illegible]er to interfere. They have [illegible]rned they can discuss their [illegible]ns and ideas, defeats and vic[illegible]ies, as freely with "Nita" as [illegible]ith an older sister. And parents turn to her just as confidently.

"My boy breaks everything in sight," a young mother complained as she presented her six-year-old son Peter. "We bought him expensive toys—he broke them all. Now he is beginning to smash our china and our windows."

Peter, a daily visitor now for over a year, hasn't broken as much as a pencil, Mrs. Vestereg testifies. When left to himself for the first time on the playground, Peter, like all children whose parents belong to what Mrs. Vestereg characterizes as the "don't-do-that school," stood helpless and forlorn.

Since he had been told he might do as he pleased, he saw no reason to start breaking things; but he was at a loss as to what to do. At this early stage he wouldn't join the others for fear of being reprimanded.

Peter and other children like him are invited by Mrs. Vestereg to what may unofficially be called the "Shy Corner." In the spa[illegible]ious indoor workshop these [illegible]oungsters paint, draw and play [illegible]th puzzles until they summon [illegible]fficient courage to join the [illegible]ers.

A child learns to co-operate [illegible] other children only after he [illegible] created something entirely [illegible]is own," Mrs. Vestereg points [illegible]

[illegible]e wish to realize himself as [illegible]ndividual is just as strong as [illegible]wish to belong to the group. [illegible]ding these opportunities, we [illegible] is one of our most impor[illegible] functions."

[illegible]n a typical day, as many as [illegible] boys and girls are busy from [illegible]e'clock in the morning till [illegible] at night, inventing con[illegible]ving, experimenting, creating. [illegible]st are from six to fourteen

The only way to keep them interested is to supply them with material they can work and play with.

Skrammellegeplads operates on a shoestring budget so tight that it leaves no money to buy even inexpensive junk. Such items as stoves, broken bicycles, a push-cart without wheels, a rowboat with its bottom missing, arrive at the playground unsolicited. Friends of Skrammellegeplads know that the children can use anything from crooked hairpins to moth-eaten horse saddles. But to secure bricks, planks and other valuable building material, special efforts have to be made.

By pooling their ingenuity, Nita and the children have always managed to acquire the stuff needed to keep the place going. Recently, a freckle-faced girl with pigtails breezed in, waving a torn page of a newspaper and crying with excitement: "Nita, Nita, look quick...."

Nita looked quickly at the brief item the flaxen-haired child indicated. A moment later she was gone. She reappeared two hours later, riding triumphantly on a horse-drawn cart stacked with birch trees.

These trees had been cut in one of the suburb to clear the way for a new streetcar line. By calling on city fathers sympathetic to 'Skrammellegeplads', and cajoling the owner of the cart to transport the trees without pay, the young teacher had acquired precious building material that would keep the children happy for weeks.

The neat little workshop at 'Skrammellegeplads' is chock-full of hundreds of expensive tools. The collection represents a small fortune, the money for which was earned by the children.

When the twigs and branches of the birch trees had served their time as building material, the youngsters chopped them up bundled them, then set out to sell them for firewood. Once a month they organize salvage-paper sales.

The puppet theatre, which the children built and operate themselves, is so amusing that grownups pay steep admission fees to attend the bi-weekly performances open to the public. The day after such presentations, the youngsters put on their best clothes and go to town to buy new tools.

Raising money is an essential part of the fun at 'Skrammellegeplads', and by contributing to its maintenance these youngsters feel they have earned the right to do as they please there.

While transforming barrels into windmills, stoves into subways and fabricating houses from bricks and branches, they have without knowing it given decisive proof to psychologists that, if permitted to contribute their skill and imagination, children will build instead of destroy.

If they have the freedom to act as they please, their constructive instincts will build a smoothly functioning little world where they may make their dreams come true.

"Innocent Fathers"

Discovery of more blood groups has given innocent men accused in paternity cases a better chance to prove their innocence, according to the British journal, LANCET.

Today, a wrongfully-accused man has a 50-50 chance to prove his innocence. Not long ago, it was only a 35-65 chance.

The three main blood groups tested in paternity are ABO, MN and Rh. Blood groups are used because they are related to inheritance and do not change during a lifetime.

Blood-group testing works in a negative sort of way. The results will show that Mr. X could be, or could not possibly be, the father of child Y. They will not show that Mr. X is the father of the Child.

'Fun With The Famous'

(Continued from Page 2 Col 1)

diately gave another dinner, at which Einstein made his speech.

* *

EINSTEIN

Einstein has been bothered a good deal when he comes to New York by people who stop him in the street and say, "Aren't you Professor Einstein?" The Professor finally figured out a dodge. He says with great humility, in broken English, "Pardon me, so sorry! Always I am mistaken for Prof. Einstein". People turn away instead of asking him just what that theory is really about, as they used to.

* *

ARTHUR RUBINSTEIN:

Pianist Arthur Rubinstein consistently refuses to sign autographs after a concert — his hands, tired from playing being his chief concern. He had made an announcement to that effect at the close of a concert in Little Rock. Nonetheless, a pretty miss of about 12 was waiting outside his dressing room with an autograph pad. "I know your fingers are tired, sir, "she said "but mine are too—from clapping".

* *

CARLOS ROMULO:

Carlos P. Romulo, President of the Philippines, records one of his experiences on his lecture tour after the campaign against the Japanese. He arrived at Great Falls, Montana, where he was to have delivered a lecture. The temperature was 45 degrees below zero, and he had missed both his lunch and breakfast. He checked up at the Great Falls Hotel, and ordered that he should be served the best dinner available, and that, too, immediately in his room. In a short while a waitress turned up with one of those wonderful Montana beefsteaks. The bill came to one dollar and 25 cents. Romulo placed two one dollar bills on the tray and told the waitress that she need not bother about the change. But she returned the 75 cents promptly.

"What is the matter?" asked Romulo, piqued. "Isn't that tip enough?"

"I don't like to take any money from you", the girl said politely. "I read in the papers that the Japs had taken all you had in the Philippines."

* *

POPE

Lady Mary Montague and the poet Pope were once great friends. But they quarrelled, and Lady Montague called Pope, "the wicked asp of Twickenham". Pope retaliated by a stinging satire, which after praising her intellect, he ends thus:-

"Yet in some things methinks she fails,
'Twere well if she would pare her nails,
And wear a cleaner smock.

* *

ROOSEVELT

The authorities in Washington were discussing where to erect a statue to the President Roosevelt, Some cynic suggested that the appropriate place would be next to Christopher Columbus as the latter did not know WHERE HE WAS? or WHERE HE WAS GOING?

* *

KRUGER

Before the Boer War when Kruger was President of the Transvaal, he was approached on one occasion by an old school fellow who asked him if he could not find a job in the Secretariat, to which the President replied that he would do so if he could, "but", he added, "it is difficult, for you are too ignorant to be a clerk and there are at present no vacancies among heads of departments."

ASTRONOMER ROYAL DEBUNKS ASTROLOGY

(Continued from Page 4 Col. 5)

have been born between two specified dates are all ruled by the same destiny. In glancing through the pages of monthly astrological magazines you will find arranged according to the date of birth lists of best days, when new plans and the like should be made, and of discordant days, when only routine matters should be dealt with.

There are lists of days and times when lottery tickets should be purchased; of days when beauty treatment, permanent waving, and manicures should be arranged. There are days when building should be undertaken or avoided, when goods or shares should be bought or sold.

There are even days on which certain surgical operations can safely be performed. (Surgeons may not know about this.)

And, most important of all, days are specified when it is most propitious to choose a life-partner, on the assumption of the "response of human nature to the universal laws of polarity, of attraction and repulsion, of the mutual interchange of vibrations"—whatever this means.

LIFE IN CHAINS

Those who follow these directions go through life in chains. Their free will is grievously sapped. They place the responsibility for all their actions on the stars, instead of relying on their own efforts and judgment, guided by reason and experience.

Those who push matters to this extreme are perhaps exceptional. Yet it is certain that the number of people who to some extent base their actions on the astrological "predictions" in the popular press is very large. According to a survey carried out a few years ago by Mass Observation, nearly two-thirds of the adult population take some interest in these astrological columns and about 40 per cent have some belief in them.

The more I investigate astrology, the more I am convinced of the entire lack of any justification for the vast superstructure that has been erected on arbitrary postulates.

Astrology is like a house built on sand without any foundations. The wise will put no trust in it.

'LITTLE INDIAS' ABROAD

(Continued from Page 5 Col 3)

akhpur, who work as watchmen in business establishments in Bangkok or Singapore, earn lakhs by lending money, the minimum rate of interest being 18 per cent. There is, naturally, a good deal of resentment against the Indian moneylenders, and nationalists in these countries would like them to quit as early as possible.

Least resented Indian abroad are doctors and engineers for whom there is still a considerable demand; but doctors and engineers, even those who might have been born and domiciled there, consider themselves to be temporary residents. Their roots are in India, not so much for their own sake as for the future of their children. A very small proportion of them want to stay overseas for any length of time—in spite of their recognition of the fact that competition in India is really hard.

NO ROOTS IN INDIA

Nearly 80 per cent of the Indians in South-East Asia are either agriculturists or agricultural labourers, the majority of them from South India. They, or their ancestors, went there because they found the conditions of existence in the home country to be far from enviable. Few of them have roots in India, and should they decide to return few of them have any landed property of relations who could help them to rehabilitate themselves. The only roots which these people have are in the countries of their adoption. But the statements of policy of the Government of India have made them look to India for protection; educated Indians, in some cases representatives of the Government of India, have held out splendid visions of the India of tomorrow.

And whereas they ought to be told that the Government of India, pre-occupied with problems at home, might not be able to do much for them for a decade India's representatives are partly responsible for their hesitation in regard to the choice of citizenship.

Communist China's recent pronouncements, in regard to the Chinese minority in Malaya and Siam, her interest in Indo-China and reported designs on Burma on the one hand; and the policy of discrimination in immigration and export of capital adopted by these countries in regard to Indians on the other, call for an immediate stock-taking of the situation.

Indians who do not wish to settle down in those countries of South-East Asia, where they are now living, should be told that they are there at their own risk, and should draw up plans to return to India while there is time. Indians who have their roots in the countries of their domicile should be told—and told—firmly — that they should forget about their links with India and become the citizens of the countries of their adoption not only in language, dress and habits, but also in thoughts and loyalties. Should they feel unable to adjust themselves to the new surroundings, they should be repatriated to India, and the earlier this is done the better. (COPYRIGHT).

Mr. Newly-wed: "Did you make these cakes with your own little hands, darling?"

Mrs. Newly-wed: "Why, yes, dear."

Mr. Newly-wed: "Then who the dickens helped you to lift them out of the oven?"

BRITAIN HEALTHIEST EUROPEAN COUNTRY

The United Nations Statistical Office has published figures to show that Britain is the healthiest of all European nations, and that as far as digestive disorders are concerned the rest of the world has a good deal to learn from Britons.

Only 8 per cent. of the population of England and Wales die of stomach disorders, whereas the figure for Switzerland is 15.2 per cent and the United States 13.8 per cent. In both countries the diet is much more generous than in Britain and people eat far more. In Denmark and Canada the position is even more serious, for the figure is 16.1 per cent.

It was once thought that 3,000 calories a day was the minimum for a healthy diet, but as the average diet in Britain contains fewer calories, that theory has long been knocked on the head. The report suggests that British stomachs are shrinking without any harm to British bodies.

ECONOMIC FACTOR IN BOYS' PHYSIQUE

Boys whose parents are in professional or managerial occupations average one inch taller and three pounds heavier than those of unskilled or semi-skilled parents, Dr. Howard V. Meredith of the University of Oregon finds.

Studies were conducted in the United States and Canada on boys 7 to 10 years. The same contrast occurred when boys from wealthy families were matched with poorer ones. Girth of trunk and limbs, breadth of shoulders and length of arms and legs were greater in the upper socio-economic group.

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BY RITCHIE CALDER

Afghanistan Steps Out Of Isolation

KABUL, A CITY OF CONTRASTS

THIS is the year 1330. By Afghan reckoning we are still in the Fourteenth Century. And, even by my reckoning, coming over the Lataband Pass, we might still be.

The Afghans, of course, observe the Muslim calendar, but even in terms of Anno Domini, the fourteenth century jostled the twentieth century on that incredible road which leads from the Khyber Pass—"the gateway from India"—to Kabul, the capital of Afghanistan. And when a car is jostled by a camel on a ledge 10,000 feet up you calculate not in time but in Eternity.

The tribes were on the move. It might have been a scene not of 600 years ago but of 2000 years ago. Long, surging camel trains were filing over the Pass. There were also herds of asses laden with loads twice as big as themselves, and human beasts of burden bent under great bales. The tribes moved in families: men, women and children, with all their goods and chattels, their tents and blankets, their pots and pans and jars. Tethered poultry balanced unhappily on the backs of asses. Calves, their feet tied, hung downwards like baskets. Infants perched precariously on the rocking humps of camels.

Into this old-world migration barged the Twentieth Century with horns hooting. Huge lorries, driven by frontier tribesmen who form a union and have a monopoly of the carrier traffic across the Khyber, had no compunction about scattering their traditional brothers.

They stamped the animals. The camels were recalcitrant, but they were not stupid, but the asses were both recalcitrant and stupid. They would just keep blundering in front of the lorries until their owners, with much belabouring and tailpulling, would shift them.

Our driver was considerate both of them and of us. But often it was a toss-up: Who was to go over the edge? The camels or us.

TIGHTROPE RIDING

The Lataband Pass is an unsurfaced road, with unpredictable bends, landslides of limestone rocks, collapses of the precipitous edge and climbings like a fly-walk to the razorback summit of the Pass, with a sheer drop of 4,000 feet on either side. It was a feat of tightrope riding (without the benefit of a net). On the descent we had all the sensations of the Giant Dipper, only more so.

The Lataband makes crossing the Khyber Pass seem like a pleasant afternoon outing. There the hairpin bends are intricate but painless because the military engineers have built a broad, macadam road, carefully cambered, and with due regard for the laws of gravity. There is also a railway tunnelling its way through the mountains. And the camel and foot traffic has a road to itself.

When we entered the Khyber at Jamrud, history (and fiction) rushed to meet us. Here was the Gateway to India through which Alexander the Great and every conqueror before and after him had entered: and through which the Aryan civilization had moved eastwards.

Here was the scene of countless battles between the regiments protecting the North West Frontier of India and the fierce tribesmen swooping down from their native mountain. (You still see plenty of them turbaned and bearded) with their long, home-made muskets and their bandoliers of cartridges.

There are still reminders of that blood-stained history:—great forts on the hilltops, watch-towers on the peaks, and the memorials to the British and Indian regiments who fought and died there.

But unless you remember all that, it is not a grim place—not in the bright sun. They are narrow defiles, but it is mainly a broad valley (but exposed to any snipers in the hills). Now the defence of the Khyber is the responsibility of Pakistan.

At Torkham 34 miles from Peshawar, a heavy chain across the road was dropped and we were in Afghanistan.

CITY OF CONTRASTS

Afghanistan is trying its best to belong to the twentieth century. After the nightmare of Lataband, finishing up in pitch darkness, it was a strange but reassuring experience suddenly to see the outlines of two mountains picked out in electric lights. These are the mountains which divide Kabul City into two, and city pride has festooned them with lights. The fact that, when they go on, the voltage drops in the houses so that it is quite impossible to read, is merely temporary. That should be put right when the hydro-electric scheme which German engineers are building on the Kabul river is completed.

Kabul itself is a city of contrasts. The twentieth Century (A.D.) expresses itself in limousines and jeeps, in the cinemas (mainly Indian films), in the broad, new avenue, which has been nick-named "Champs Elysees", in the booths, laden with goods from the west, and in the Parisian fashions, which I am told the women wear.

I say "I am told" because the Afghan women are in strict purdah. If you visit an Afghan house, the women are hidden away in their own quarters. When they appear in the streets, walking, riding in tongas (horse-drawn carriages), in limousines or in jeeps, they wear the "shardri," the cowl which covers them from head to foot, and out of which they peer through lace visors. But underneath they have all the fineries of their western sisters:—those who can afford it!

LETTER WRITERS

And alongside the modern, there are the exotic bazaars swarming with hill tribesmen in their sheepskin coats, and the craftsmen working in their booths, and the letter writers squatting in the roadway penning letters for a population which is 96 per cent illiterate.

When I saw the Prime Minister, His Royal Highness Sardar Mahmoud Khan Ghazi, the uncle of the King, he expressed his government's gratitude for the extensive help which U[nited Nations is giving.

MALARIA CONTROL

Afghanistan is split into by the towering peaks of Hindu Kush, North of range, to the Oxus River, wh divides Afghanistan from USSR is a great tract of cou try which has been held fief by the malaria mosqui since the days of Geng Khan (1162-1227). Before t it had been a cultivated a with irrigation systems fr the Oxus. But the Mong killed or carried off most the population. The irrigati systems fell into disuse an the malaria mosquito took po session.

Until two years ago, there was an Afghan saying—"If you choose to die, go to Kundus." A WHO team went to Kundus following a successful pilot scheme in the rice-growing area of Jalalabad, between Kabul and Khyber.

The international team consisted of a malariologist, an entomologist, a public health engineer and a malaria inspector. They started spraying with d.d.t. the houses and villages of an area of 175 square miles, with a population of 45,000, and the number of rooms sprayed exceeded 50,000.

The results are more widespread than it was anticipated. The people of whole provinces are petitioning the government for malaria-control—perhaps the biggest demonstration of popular opinion Afghanistan has ever known.

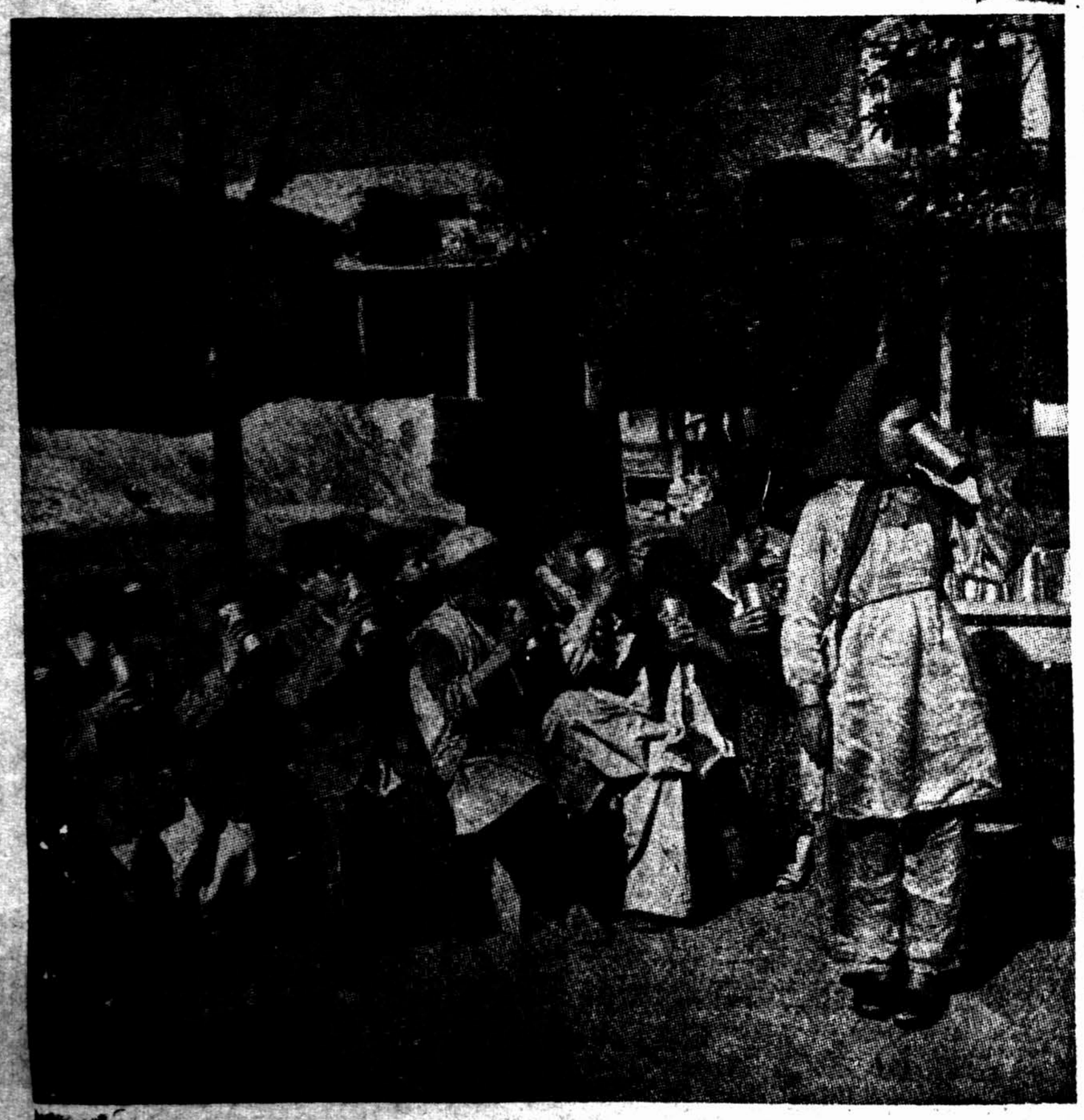
This country, for so long inaccessible and jealous of foreign intervention of any kind is transforming itself with international help.

TYPHUS SCOURGE

Afghanistan also suffers h vily from the lice-borne di se tyjhps. The WHO te in the off-season for mal tackled this in Kabul an Kandahar. In one season dusted with d.d.t. po 200.000 people and their ho and belongings. They cord off the towns and delosed t coming in. Everyone, rich poor, submitted to this delo ing. There was no typhus e demic

PARIS FASHIONS PARADE IN PURDA

MORE MILK FOR KABUL CHILDREN



The Food and Agricultural Organisation of the United Nations and the Government of Afghanistan are fighting rinderpest. If brings more milk for Kabul children.

DELOUSING ENDS TYPHUS

Afghanistan suffers from the lice-borne disease, typhus. The W. H. O. team tackled this in Kabul and in Kandahar. Every one submitted to this delousing. There was no typhus epidemic.

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